THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIII. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1880 NO. 19

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S BATTLES.

The Voice of the People Rising Above the Din—A Smart Lot of Delegates Elected—Opinions Here and There Upon the Coming Convention.

Yesterday was the most important day in the state election that has yet been chronicled—and we are inclined to think will count as the most significant day in the entire campaign. There will be possibly as many delegates elected on the 21st, but that will be so near the date of the convention that the influence of the day's work will not be felt so sensibly as the work of yesterday.

We present below telegraphic reports from every county that was available to the telegraph wires, and have some returns from counties into which special messengers were sent for the returns. The reports will give a good idea of the direction of yesterday's current:

COLQUITT'S HOME COUNTY SUPPORTS HIM.

DECATUR, July 6.—After the most exciting fight ever known in this county Governor Colquitt carried it over the combined opposition by a vote of over two to one. The governor's strength with the masses was never put to a sorer trial than in DeKalb, where superhuman effort had been made to beat him, and every element combined against him.

[A full account of the struggle in DeKalb is reported by a CONSTITUTION man sent to the battle field for the purpose.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION.]

LEE WANTS COOK IN CONGRESS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AMERICUS, July 6.—Lee county sends Cook delegates to the congressional convention by a decided majority.

LEE COUNTY INSTRUCTS FOR COLQUITT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ALBANY, July 6.—Lee county instructs her delegates for Colquitt, and sends strong men who will stand by the instructions.

G. W. WARWICK.

MITCHELL TWO TO ONE FOR COLQUITT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CAMILLA, July 6.—Mitchell county to-day elected Colquitt delegates against the field by more than two to one. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held in the county.

ELBERTON GOES FOR COLQUITT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ELBERTON, VIA. TOCCOA, July 6.—This county held its convention to-day and nominated two strong Colquitt men without serious opposition. THOMAS SWIFT.

HABERSHAM STANDS FOR COLQUITT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MT. AIRY, July 6.—Habersham in convention to-day sends a solid Colquitt delegation composed of Charles B. Irwin, Robert N. Grover, James H. Grant and E. Fuller. The convention gave Colquitt three cheers and a tiger. Hancock and English's nomination unanimously ratified. Much enthusiasm. CHARLES B. IRWIN.

MURRAY FOR COLQUITT AND BROWN.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

DALTON, July 6.—A large meeting of the democracy of Murray county to-day passed resolutions indorsing the appointment of Senator Brown to the United States senate, and elected Colquitt delegates unanimously.

GORDON SPLITS ON HARDEMAN AND WARNER.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CALHOUN, July 6.—The democracy of Gordon county met in mass meeting to-day with a large assemblage. The action was harmonious. The delegates elected to the gubernatorial convention are W. R. Rankin and J. A. Jervis. The delegates are uninstructed, but Rankin is for Hardeman and Jervis for Warner.

WALTON SENDS ALL COLQUITT DELEGATES.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, July 6.—Walton had a rousing big meeting to-day, and sends all Colquitt delegates. He is fast gaining ground in all this section. The delegates are W. S. Barrett, Thomas Sheats, C. P. Blassingame, and J. R. Camp.

J. A. MOBLEY.

GWINNETT SENDS "FOUR FOR COLQUITT."

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NORCROSS, July 6.—Gwinnett county democracy met to-day at Lawrenceville. The meeting was large and harmonious, and there was but one sentiment on the gubernatorial question—all for Colquitt. The following delegation, solid for Colquitt, was elected: Colonel T. M. Peeples, B. A. Blakely, H. W. Howell, E. J. McDaniel. Gwinnett is always right.

TWO MORE COUNTIES HEARD FROM.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

TOCCOA, July 6.—Habersham county sends delegates instructed for Colquitt; Elbert also.

White county has not been heard from.

W. H. DAVIS.

THREE FOR LESTER.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—Advices received here are to the effect that the counties of Jefferson, Clinch and Montgomery have elected delegates in favor of Rufus E. Lester for governor.

TROUP POSTPONES FOR A SEASON.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LAGRANGE, July 6.—The selection of delegates has been referred to a primary election. Troup county will send Colquitt delegates.

ANOTHER DISPATCH FROM TROUP.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LAGRANGE, July 6.—The democratic voters of Troup county met in convention at 10 a. m. Unity of action was urged as a resolution offered requiring each ballot to be indorsed with the name of the candidate preferred for governor which gave rise to a long and spirited discussion. After a sharp contest it was concluded to refer the whole matter to the people in the primary election to be held on July 17th. A decided Colquitt sentiment prevailed but there was some bitter opposition.

TROUP FOR COLQUITT—YIELDING TO HARMONY.

LAGRANGE, July 6.—The meeting today was a large one. A test vote for chairman resulted in a Colquitt man being elected by one hundred and fifteen to fifty-three. A resolution was offered by the Colquitt men to have a ballot then and there, each man to express on his ballot his preference for governor. This was vigorously opposed by the anti-Colquitt men, and the contest was prolonged. Finally as a concession to the minority the Colquitt men allowed a resolution to be carried, referring the whole matter to a primary election, to be held on the seventeenth. The man who gets the highest number of votes to have a Troup delegation. The field will evidently combine against Colquitt, but his friends are confident. This day has demonstrated his strength and he is growing stronger. A fair primary election will certainly give the county to Colquitt. The Colquitt men yielded their evident majority for the sake of harmony. Enthusiastic resolutions were passed indorsing Hancock and English and favoring D. N. Speer for treasurer. W.

DeKalb's Rally

TO THE STANDARD OF GOVEROR COLQUITT.

The democracy of DeKalb rallied in all its fierceness yesterday with a view to select delegates to the gubernatorial convention to be held in this city August 4th. For weeks past a canvass as heated as the term now upon us has been going on in this usually calm and conservative old county. At first the anti Colquitt men put forward two tickets—the one in the interest of Hiram Warner—the other for Lucius J. Gartrell. It soon became evident that the Colquitt men were making a stiff, strong and ardent fight however, and the anti-Colquitt men changed their tactics that they might more equally match the ever-watchful, ever-working opposition. They suddenly consolidated the two anti-Colquitt tickets and became more active than ever in marshaling their forces. The single ticket was composed of men selected for their great personal popularity in the county, and was regarded by the anti-Colquitt element as simply invincible. It bore the names: Milton A. Candler, H. V. Bayne, O. Winningham, P. B. McCurdy. The ticket was headed: "For delegates, in the interest of the democratic party."

The ticket of the Colquitt men bear these names: Dr. J. L. Hamilton, T. J. Flake, N. H. Carter, Dr. A. F. Pharr. It was headed "For Delegates to Gubernatorial Convention." At one time it was thought that General Gordon's name would be put on this ticket, but that gentleman positively refused to run, preferring that with the ticket as above written, Governor Colquitt should go squarely upon his merits before the people of the county. The plan of the anti-Colquitt men was to defeat Governor Colquitt in his own county, and thus, as they hoped, weaken him throughout the state before the time should come for the great majoriey of the counties to send delegates To this end they bent their powers. Indeed it may be said that they made a supreme effort, working night and day in all parts of the county and in every conceivable way to carry out their design. But the Colquitt men were wakeful, watchful, tireless, bold, adroit, and contested every inch of ground with a fiery zeal which knew no quenching. The county was never more devotedly canvassed, and the little war was waged with a bitterness so personal and a rancor so merciless that it seemed at times as if would in reality prove a war to the knife.

It is not surprising then that yesterday, the great, the important day, should bring together the sovereigns from the uttermost limits of DeKalb. Wagons, buggies, carriages, mules, horses, were brought into requisition, and it is said that scores of voters walked many miles in order to encourage by their presence and help with their ballots their respective sides.

Early in the day the court house was packed to its utmost capacity, and still hundreds, unable to get in, remained on the steps and in the yard below. The executive committee entered and reported Mr. Ragsdale, an anti-Colquitt man, as chairman. Some one moved that the report be rejected, whereupon, amid wild excitement, the report was voted down by an overwhelming majority. About this time Mr. Milton Candler arose and angrily asserted that the motion had not been fairly made, whereat Mr. Ramspeck said it was false, or words to that effect, when Mr. Candler, trembling with passion, sprang toward him and struck at him with his clenched fist. The friends of each gentleman now closed in and happily prevented what promised to be a lively difficulty. This demonstration had an electrical effect upon the assemblage. But the work of the meeting went on. Judge Junius Hillyer—a Colquitt man—was made chairman, and in a very short time order was restored. After selecting two delegates to the congressional convention and instructing them to favor the renomination of Hon. N. J. Hammond, and transacting some other matters which may not here be detailed, General John B. Gordon was loudly called for, and arose to address the meeting. Just here a great clamor was raised by the people on the outside. They complained that they could not hear the speech, and begged that General Gordon be requested to come down and address the entire gathering in the open air. The general agreed to this, and followed by the throng from above, passed down the long stairway and was soon speaking from a large table in front of the court-house and in full view and easy hearing of the hundreds which thronged the yard.

General Gordon's introduction dealt with politics in general. He then drifted into a discussion of government which, next to Christianity, he declared to be the highest and holiest thing on earth. It had for its sacred object the preservation of the rights of men, the rights of family, the rights of society, the rights of religion, the rights of liberty. Those who were entrusted with the high and holy prerogative of administering government should not be wantonly assailed. To attempt by an unhallowed warfare to break down the character of a man like Colquitt was to stab liberty itself. The pure character of Georgia's chief magistrate had been assailed right in his own county, and it was the duty of his neighbors to see to it that his good name was vindicated at the polls to-day. The assault which had been made upon Governor Colquitt's private character was due to the exalted position which he accepted, and for that reason he should be vindicated in that position. General Gordon then reviewed Governor Colquitt's life, his boyhood, his service in Mexico, his war record, his labors in the interest of the Georgia agricultural society, and lastly his administration, showing the many ways in which the state has been benefited by it. He then made a strong appeal to the people of DeKalb to stand by Governor Colquitt to-day and put to shame his persecutors. The speech was very fine, probably the most effective speech ever delivered by General Gordon. He spoke an hour and fifteen minutes and was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

Loud calls were now made for Hon. Milton A. Candler to reply to General Gordon. Mr. Candler ascended the table amid the wild shouts of his friends, who seemed to take real pride in the champion of their cause. It was plain to the most casual observer that Mr. Candler was terribly in earnest, for his every action indicated that he was wrought up to a high pitch of feeling. He made one of the pluckiest and most impassioned speeches we have ever heard. He did not mince matters at all, but in the plainest and most direct manner assailed the administration of Governor Colquitt, declaring that the people of Georgia could not afford to re-elect him. General Gordon had asked the people to stand by Colquitt—to vindicate him. He knew of no man who was more in need of vindication. General Gordon claimed that Colquitt had lifted the state up financially—but at the end of the administration of Milton Smith, before Colquitt had become governor, Georgia bonds were at par. It was not Alfred H. Colquitt who had built up the state financially, but it was the state through their representatives in legislature and convention.

He alluded to the claim of $198,000 collected by Alston and Garlington. He knew of but one way in which money could be taken from the state treasury. It was by appropriation by the legislature. This was the written law which the executive was sworn to administer. And yet that claim had never been placed as a whole in the treasury. About $144,000 of it had been put there after a draft had been drawn upon a certain Atlanta bank for the balance.

And then the bonds of the Northeastern railroad. Governor Colquitt was at a great loss to know whether or not he had a right to indorse them. N. J. Hammond, attorney-general under Smith's administration, and R. N. Ely, attorney-general under Colquitt, were both of the opinion that to indorse those bonds would be to violate law. Alfred H. Colquitt did not seek the opinion of these attorneys-general on the subject. He could have gotten at it with ease, and their opinion had been given as sworn officers of the state.

But Colquitt went to Rufus E. Lester and O. A. Bacon and Robert Toombs to find out what they thought about it. And after he got their views he didn't indorse, but—waited—waited a year, and then indorsed the bonds on the opinion of West Murphy, a clerk in the treasurer's office—an opinion which cost $8,000. To say the least, we have a very hesitating governor. One of the very first things which Colquitt announced when he entered upon his administration was a retrenchment of expenditures. Right upon the heels of this announcement, he surrounded himself with a crowd of clerks and secretaries at a cost to the state of ten thousand dollars a year. The very next legislature cut down the expenses of the executive department. It was the people through their representatives, and not our governor who instituted reform. It had been said that some of the people in DeKalb county blamed Colquitt because he labored in the cause of Sunday-schools. The speaker asked if there was a single man in the crowd who blamed the governor for that. No one replied, and Mr. Candler went on to say that it was a slander upon the people of DeKalb to accuse them of denouncing Colquitt for taking an interest in Sunday-schools—a slander circulated by Colquitt's defenders to get him the votes of Christian men. Mr. Candler's remarks were, at times, quite personal. They were spoken with great intensity of feeling, and while rewarded with applause by the anti-Colquitt men, were often interrupted by calls for Colquitt by the other wing. Mr. Candler read a letter which General Gordon had written to a friend in DeKalb urging him to turn out and use his utmost effort to break the force of the "disreputable attack which Milton A. Candler was leading against Colquitt." Candler asked the opponents of Colquitt in the crowd how they liked such letters, whereupon several voters called out that they wished Gordon had written such letters to all the men in the county.

Colonel Tom Howard took the stand after Colonel Candler's speech and after fully five minutes of tumult, made one of his characteristic and eloquent speeches. He paid a superb tribute to Governor Colquitt, and then by his brilliant sallies of wit put the fuming crowd into a good humor. Among other things, he said, speaking of Governor Colquitt's "economy:" "Why," said he, "he is not only economical—he is actually stingy. When we came into the office as clerks he notified us that each man must furnish his own soap; and for three years, my fellow citizens, I have been wiping my face—the face of a free-born American citizen—on newspapers and my shirt-tail. As for the salary we are allowed, if we hadn't learned to eat sawdust sausage for breakfast and suck a stump for dinner, we'd a starved long ago." In conclusion he said:

"The state must hang its head in shame either for its malefactors or its calumniators. But the poet says heaven "brings sweetness out of woe," and the sweetness I extract out of all the villainies which democrats have charged on democrats, is this, that I live in a state so gloriously debased and reprobated that the worst men in it are Alfred Colquitt, John Gordon and Joe Brown."

The voting and speaking was carried on at the same time. The number of votes cast was 423. When the reporter left the count was progressing—but the Colquitt delegates had received 215—a clear majority—and their opponents only 84. It was thought by many who had watched the vote closely all day that Colquitt would have a majority of at least two to one at the end of the count.

The friends of Governor Colquitt are justly proud of the great victory which they have won over the bitterest opposition. The strength of Governor Colquitt could not have been put to a severer test—his triumph could not have been more complete.

MUNCHAUSEN CLARKE'S REPORT

In Which He Narrates the Exploits of the Revenue Roughs at Red Oak.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The following is the report just made to Commissioner Raum on the recent encounter in Campbell county, Georgia, between revenue officers and citizens, as made by Collector Clark:

"After meeting with the armed resistance reported to your office by telegram and in my letter of the 18th instant, enclosing a copy of the official report of my deputy, J. C. Hendrix, in charge of the party attacked, the force in Campbell county was increased and directed to continue the canvass until all illicit stills were seized, in spite of all opposition by the inhabitants.

"His force remained in the county until Tuesday, the 22d instant, when it was deemed advisable under the circumstances, to return to Atlanta for organization upon a more efficient and economical footing. This was accordingly done, and on the night of the 23d instant, having secured the services of a guide to several illicit distilleries said to be located in the vicinity of Red Oak station, I dispatched eleven special deputies, in charge of Deputy Collector A. W. Fort, accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal R. D. Bolton, to that locality for the purpose of making seizures and arrests. Owing to the former resistance with which the officers of the government had met in that locality, and the numerous hostile demonstrations reported to my officers by the citizens, it was deemed best for the party to go unencumbered with horses or vehicles of any kind. They therefore went on the cars to a point near the work, and from thence on foot, provided with rations for a three days' tramp.

"The officers traveled thus, their movements being almost continually watched by armed men, until about 3 p. m. on the 24th inst. They had found five illicit distilleries and were en route to others located by the guide accompanying them, when they were suddenly fired upon from ambush within less than forty yards of the public roadside in which they were traveling in the discharge of official duty.

"Having carefully striven to avoid if possible any collision with the citizens who were menacing them with arms, my officers, at the time they were fired upon as above stated, had not a piece loaded, but seeing their imminent danger they at once loaded and returned the fire of their assailants and charged the woods, driving them off and capturing one of their number.

"The officers then continued on their way in the direction of the illicit distileries of which they were in quest, but had proceeded only a short distance when they were fired into a second time by persons concealed in the undergrowth very near the roadside. This time the officers were again taken by complete surprise and several of them narrowly escaped death and severe injury, but they immediately discharged a volley into the woods from where the firing upon them proceeded, and then charged upon the assailants. In this after affray two of the attacking party were wounded; one, as I am now advised, fatally.

"Finding that nothing further in the matter of seizures could be done, to accomplished Deputy Collector Port withdrew the force for the time being and returned to this place.

"It will be remembered that it was in this same locality in January 1878, a deputy United States marshal's posse were fired upon by armed citizens and a guide severely wounded and two horses killed, and in the immediate vicinity of where several government witnesses and supposed informers have been ruthlessly and brutally murdered during the two past years, and it is only a few months since the remains of one of their supposed victims was found partially buried near the roadside, close to Red Oak, with the head literally severed from the body, and otherwise frightfully mangled.

"It appears that the close proximity of this Red Oak section to a good and profitable market, and the superior natural facility in location and surroundings for evading the law successfully has tended to make it a good resort for a most reckless and desperate class of men who are determined to ply their lawless vocations at any hazard of life or property.

"I cannot account for this unnatural ambition in any other way than by attributing it to the substantial encouragement they receive from their friends, their neighbors and patrons, all of whom, it is insisted by press, public and over-credulous government officials, are loyal and law-abiding citizens. I deeply regret occurrences of the nature herein reported, but when a set of men, citizens, become so reckless and inconsistent in their defiance of law and resistance to lawful authority, that with arms in their hands they waylay the roads for the purpose of murdering officers of the government in their line of duty, and discharge deadly weapons full into their very faces at short range, the responsibility for the injuries they sustain in consequence of their rash and inhuman conduct rests entirely with themselves and the citizens and the authorities, state and local, who permit such a state of affairs to exist."

RAUM GROWS INDIGNANT.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum received a telegram last night announcing the arrest under state process of several of the deputy collectors who were engaged in the recent Red Oak affair in Campbell county, Ga., in which one of the party was shot and killed by the revenue officers, who alleges that the firing on their part was in self defense. General Raum, after conferring with Attorney-General Devens, telegraphed the assistant district attorney to appear in behalf of the revenue officers, who are under arrest, and to take out writs of habeas corpus with a view to transferring the cases to the United States court.

Death of Dr. Sears.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 6.—The Rev. Barnas Sears, D.D. LL. D., of Staunton, Va., died here at 3 o'clock this afternoon—aged 77. Dr. Sears had long been prominent in educational matters, was author of several books on educational subjects, and was for many years president of the Brown university at Providence. When George Peabody gave the fund to promote education in the south Dr. Sears was made its manager with an advisory board of trustees. He then went to serve in Virginia. He came here about a month ago for his health. His funeral will take place in Boston.

Lorillard Second.

LONDON, July 6.—The July meeting opened at Newmarket to-day. The race for the July stakes for two-year-old colts and fillies was won by Lord Falmouth's brown filly Balpal, with Lorillard's brown colt Iriquois second and Prince Balthyan's brown colt Neophyte third. Eleven ran. The race for the Newmarket selling plate, at the same meeting, was won by Lorillard's bay colt Boreas, with Templar second, G. C. Carew Gibson's bay colt Fripon third, W. B. Lenkiron's bay colt Redwolf fourth and W. S. Crawford's bay colt Elderberry last. Only the five mentioned ran.

The Bolton Cotton Operatives.

LONDON, July 6.—At a meeting of the Bolton cotton operatives it was resolved to strike if the masters persist in withholding the advance demanded in the rate of wages, whole, I believe it much nearer right than the other. [Applause.] But I claim to have as much good feeling and friendship for the party opposed to me as to the party which has heretofore conferred honors upon me. I have always believed that what was best for the entire country was going to help both political parties in the end, for we are citizens in common of one great nation, and the greatest nation that the sun shines upon to-day.

UNCLE JONATHAN,

BLOWS HIS SHRILL BUGLE HORN,

And Calls to Order His Snow-White Followers Who Have no Belief in "Nigger Equality"—A Touching Array of Wise and Truly Good Men.

Yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock the white republican convention met in the senate chamber. The following gentlemen were present:

Hon. Jonathan Norcross, A. A. Campbell, W. L. Clark, Jesse W. Jackson, J. C. Norris, J. W. Rhodes, J. B. Scarratt, and H. W. McDaniel, Atlanta; Judge Murray, Griffin; Hon. Dix Fletcher, Marietta; R. J. Henderson and J. F. Bond, Henry county; H. Moss, Campbell county.

Mr. Campbell moved that Hon. Jonathan Norcross be called to the chair. The motion was carried unanimously, and Mr. W. L. Clark, editor of the Republican, was appointed secretary.

Mr. Norcross briefly addressed the body on taking his seat. He said when the movement first began it was felt that Grant would be nominated, and in that event it was well known that thousands of democrats in Georgia would gladly have cooperated with such an organization as this. The honor had fallen on James A. Garfield, a worthy man and one entitled to the hearty support of his party. Mr. Norcross then went elaborately into the philosophy of the white republican movement and expressed the hope that though its beginning might seem small that all who were in sympathy with it would go heartily to work in its interest.

On motion the following committee on resolutions and platform was appointed: H. W. McDaniel, A. A. Campbell and J. F. Bond.

Mr. Norcross was added to the committee.

A. A. Campbell moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the state central committee in reference to the appointment of presidential electors.

Mr. Campbell then vigorously attacked the Cincinnati platform. His motion was carried and the following were appointed: A. S. Murray, W. L. Clark, Dix Fletcher, Jesse W. Jackson and J. F. Bond.

In the galleries quite a number of colored spectators and a few white men were sitting.

The following executive committee was appointed: Jonathan Norcross, Judge Murray, Dr. Cofer, W. L. Clark and H. W. McDaniel.

The committee on resolutions reported a long paper, setting forth the glorious deeds of the republican party, and calling on all good people to its support. The democratic party was denounced as "hoary" with crime. The resolutions concluded as follows:

4. Resolved, That the paramount duty of all republicans at the approaching presidential election will be to vote for General James A. Arthur for vice-president, and such republican candidates for congress as may be in the field; and, as touching the state elections, the state officers and the representatives in the general assembly, to vote for no man who will not pledge himself to advocate and vote for the necessary reforms in the election laws and the advancement of the education for the rising generations, irrespective of race or color, as indicated in their resolutions and platform of principles.

5. Special reference was made to state politics. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Judge Murray, the chair was authorized to appoint a committee of three to prepare an address to the people of Georgia setting forth the objects and claims of the new party.

A colored man named Carter, from Thomas county, on being requested to address the convention, did so in a very enthusiastic speech. Carter offered the following resolution as the sentiment of the colored republicans of Thomas county:

ATLANTA, July 6, 1880.—Whereas the leaders of the colored republican party in the state of Georgia has declared and said that they will not confer with the white republican party of said state by conference committee, be it resolved that the colored republicans of the state of Georgia are hereby invited to send up delegates to meet with the white republicans as they have in the past, resolved that whereas the state convention passed a resolution that three fourths of the offices within the gift of the party should be colored and whereas it is against the popular wishes of the masses of the colored republicans said three fourths resolution is declared to be wholly in the convention with white republicans null and void.

The convention took no action on Carter or his resolutions.

Mr. Norcross again addressed the body in a fervid appeal for harmony and work.

On motion of A. A. Campbell resolutions were passed urging white republicans all over the the state to organize and put themselves in communication with the executive committee.

Jesse W. Jackson paid a compliment to Carter and thanked him for his speech.

Mr. Norcross made another closing address in which he referred to Pledger, the colored chairman of the state central committee. Pledger was present. He arose and addressed the chair, and by leave of the convention spoke at length. He argued that the white movement was antagonizing true republican interests and destroying the last chance of success.

A colloquy between Mr. Norcross and Pledger grew quite lively. Mr. Norcross demanded respect and friends urged Pledger to sit down. Peace was finally restored and the convention adjourned. The convention was small, and indicates that the so called white republican movement in Georgia has little real strength.

THE IRISH QUESTION

Forcing Itself into Renewed Prominence.

LONDON, July 6.—In the house of commons last night the debate on Mr. Forster's Irish relief bill was resumed.

Lord Churchill said he had exceptional means of information, and had no hesitancy in saying the distress did not warrant the bill. The distress might be great, but there was also much fraud and imposture.

Mr. Gladstone said a great part of the opposition to the bill was a revival of the smouldering hostility to the land act. The bill must be judged from the standpoint of the land act which was created for the tenant interest in land and improved the value of land, though it interfered with property. Evictions, he said, were lamentably increasing, and it was necessary to employ a large number of police to enforce the processes. Such a state of things nearly approached the danger of civil war, and it was therefore necessary to take measures to prevent a serious crisis. The best means to combat the anti-rent agitation was to remove the justification for agitation.

Mr. Chaplin's amendment to reject the bill was defeated by a vote of 295 to 277 and the bill read a second time without division.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says it is believed that the government have information which renders them very desirous that compensation for disturbance in Ireland bill should become a law. They know that in the distressed districts evictions cannot be enforced during the coming autumn and winter without producing a terrible event, and that in the absence of such laws the government's responsibility will be much greater than they have thought proper to state to the house of commons.

The Times, in a leading editorial this morning, severely condemns the compensation for the disturbance in Ireland bill and says if it becomes a law landlords will remain unpaid except in a few instances where they are wealthy and determined enough to bring their tenants before the county court and brave the risk of having unjust damages awarded against them.

In the house of lords the elementary education bill, rendering school attendance compulsory throughout the country, was read the second time without division.

General Grant's Last Speech.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 3.—General Grant was met yesterday at Merriam park by about 15,000 people. In his speech he said: It has been my effort in the positions I have held to render the very best service in my power for the whole people without respect to race, color or previous condition or political affiliation. [Great applause.] I am not aware of having committed an act in my life or saying a word which has injured my own standing one way or the other, and certainly not in a political way. I have, indeed, belonged to one of the greatest political parties of the country, because, on the other precincts have not come in.—A democratic mass meeting is to be held in the court house this morning for the purpose of selecting delegates to the state convention.—It is understood that the Atlanta and West Point railroad intends discriminating against LaGrange, in freight charges, in favor of other points. The merchants of this place, therefore, have called a public meeting to consider the matter and take steps to have it properly brought before the railroad commission. —The Hon. Henry Persons speaks here to-day.—The section of the county lying along the river was visited by a cyclone last night. The extent of the damage is not known, though reported to be considerable.

BAINBRIDGE, July 5.—Governor Colquitt arrived here Saturday on the train. Was met at the depot by several citizens and escorted to the Sharon house. At half past 11 the excellent music of our silver cornet band called the large crowd assembled in the town to hear him to the court-house. It was literally packed with both white and colored. He was introduced in a brief and eloquent speech by Hon. W. O. Fleming. The universal applause that greeted the hero of "Olustee" as he arose, evinced the fact that he is stronger in Decatur county to-day than he ever was. It was truly astounding to his opponents to see the number of openly expressed adherents of Colquitt and Joe Brown that met to-day. The recent unjustifiable assaults upon them and Gordon by unscrupulous politicians has changed many, otherwise against Colquitt, for him. The governor came at the earnest solicitations of his many friends, and his vindication was full and complete.—Reports from all sections of our county are, that the cotton and corn is doing well since the recent rains. Cotton is opening on some plantations. Felix Curry brought in an open ball to town last week. He expects to have a bale by first of August. —The fourth of July was celebrated in a quiet way throughout the county—barbecues, picnics and fishing parties being the order of the day.

DALTON, July 6.—Dalton as usual, at this season of the year, has thrown open her doors to the rush of summer visitors. Parties are arriving every day. The proprietors of the National hotel are constantly receiving applications for rooms. Good water, healthy climate, beautiful mountain scenery and delightful drives, together with the sociability of the inhabitants, are the attractions. This promises to be a gay season in the society of our little city. Many of our young ladies will entertain lady visitors from Macon, Atlanta, Griffin, Rome, Cartersville and other places. Drives to the mountains, excursions to Catoosa, Cohutta and other near resorts will be participated in. Sociables, hops, open-air concerts and promenades in the park by moonlight will be in vogue. Mrs. William Goodman and daughters, Misses Agnes, Maud and Laura Goodman, attractive young ladies of Atlanta, are guests of the National hotel for the summer. Among many others we notice the recent arrival of the following who have engaged rooms for the season at the National: Mr. W. T. Montgomery and wife, Fort Worth, Texas; Judge Hood and wife, Atlanta; Colonel Thomas Cuyler, Rome; S. H. Stephens and wife, Stilesboro, Ga.; W. T. Rogers and wife, Tennessee; Colonel Tom Atkins, Richmond, Ind., and Mrs. John Pulbram and family, Georgia.—All the furniture of the Duff Green house was sold to-day under fi fas against the Dalton city company. The property brought exceedingly low prices. Whether the hotel will be reopened during the summer remains to be seen.—The indications are that all democratic aspirants for senatorial honors will yield the race to Colonel L. N. Trammell, who is the undoubted choice of the three counties composing the 43d senatorial district. If he will consent to run the prospect is that he will not have a democratic opponent.—The nominations of Hancock and English are enthusiastically received. There is not the least doubt in the minds of the democrats but that the ticket will be successful.—We are having splendid rains. The wheat crop is a failure. Our corn and cotton are doing well.

MADISON, July 5.—The first commencement exercises of the Georgia female college, under the control of that accomplished gentleman and successful teacher, President A. T. Asbury, began to-day with a magnificent discourse from Rev. C. H. Strickland, of Knoxville, Tenn. One of the largest audiences known to Madison assembled in the capacious Baptist church, which had been most becomingly arranged for the occasion. After a most superb voluntary from one of the best choirs in the state under the lead of Mrs. W. S. McHenry—than whom there is not a more thorough musician in the state—and the most touching services, Mr. Strickland for one hour held the close attention of his auditors. Selecting for the foundation of his remarks the words found in the 17th verse of the XC psalm—"And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of hands upon us, yea the work of our hands establish thou it." Mr. Strickland presented a most appropriate and elegant discourse with a tripartite division of his subject—Beauty in the natural world, beauty in the intellectual world, beauty in the moral world. He constructed a grand pyramid of sober thought, graceful figures and discriminating beauty. With polished manners and rounded articulation, the speaker held the eyes and ears of his congregation the while with delicate taste and refined dignity. He pleasingly unfolded for their minds and hearts the truths of his theme. From the natural world he gathered many of the purest and sweetest flowers, and with ready rhetoric held up to view full many a pleasant metaphor. From the heaving, restless ocean to the sparkling dewdrop, from the massive pile of granite mountains to the sand by purling brooklets he found ever present pictures of the beautiful. Upon the beauty of the mind, he called to his aid sacred and profane history, and cited many instances of the strong, lasting beauty of man's mind. But grander than both was that God-like beauty of the heart, for from God it came and towards Heaven it ever fixed its eye. The natural beauty taught man of God and called upon him to reverence and adore its creation. The mind, in its symmetrical and enduring beauty ever suggested the great origin from whence it sprung, but the excellence and comeliness of the moral beauty far outshone them both, for it alone must touch with its creations the chords of eternity. This was woman's great inheritance, and she filled the full measure of her mission as she became morally more beautiful. In conclusion the speaker paid a most touching and tender tribute to the institution whose festivities are now being celebrated. He proudly and feelingly referred to the illustrious alumnæ and hung a garland of fresh flowers around the memory of the late Rev. George Y. Browne, who for so many years, with a master hand, directed the destinies of this noble institution. The discourse has been well received by a large majority of those who heard it. Mr. Strickland is a gentleman of fine appearance, and in the pulpit can easily attract by his graceful and elegant gesticulation. A cornet, for the first time in Madison, was introduced in the music. Last night Mr. Strickland spoke to a large audience upon the duties of "husband and wife."

The National Greenbackers.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The executive committee of the national greenback-labor party met at St. James's hall, to-day. Present—Thompson H. Murch, of Maine, chairman; Lee Crandall, of Washington, secretary; E. Howe, of New York; Colonel George E. Jones, of Albany, and Jesse Harper of Illinois. General Weaver, of Iowa, candidate for president, and Senator Jones, of Nevada, were also present. Measures were discussed looking to an active campaign. General Weaver starts on a southern tour in a few days and will open the campaign at Dallas, Texas on the 15th.

From China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The steamer City of Peking, from Hong Kong via Yokohams, arrived yesterday with advices from Shanghai to June 8. She brings news from British sources that the overtures of Americans for a treaty of commerce with Corea have been rejected, although the Japanese counsel acted as mediator, and that Commodore Schufeldt has returned to Japan, but proposes another essay. The Russians also tried to open similar negotiations with Corea, but failed.

Schofield's Assignment.

NEW YORK, July 6.—In the matter of the assignment of Charles Schofield, large iron merchant, to George H. Creel, schedules were filed to day in the court of common pleas and Judge Larremore ordered the receiver to file a bond for $20,000. The liabilities are $2,306 173; nominal assets $2,730,290 and real assets $13,850. Among the creditors is the Tredegar iron company of Richmond.

ALL AROUND US.

A STRAY BABY AT WEST POINT.

Talking Rock, West Point, Barnesville, Conyers, Elberton, Suwanee, Sparta, Madison, Acworth, Bainbridge and LaGrange—A Cow-Hiding Sensation.

SAVANNAH, July 6.—During the heavy storm yesterday, the dancing pavilion, at the Ocean house, Tybee island, was blown down. About thirty people were in it at the time, four of whom were severely hurt, but only one seriously, and he is expected to recover.

CONYERS, July 6.—We had a good rain here yesterday, preceded by the strongest wind of the season. It blew down many shade and fruit trees, and many thought we were going to have a cyclone.—The census of our town is not very satisfactory, and it has been suggested that it had better be taken on Saturday evening.

TALKING ROCK, July 3.—A fearful wind and rain storm visited this neighborhood last night, doing great damage to growing crops, fencing, etc. There is a field of cotton near this place, not exceeding six acres, in which seventeen large trees were blown down, and the limbs stripped off those that left standing.—The prospect for corn and cotton was never more promising than it was up to last night.

CARTERSVILLE, July 6.—There was an election held in this county on yesterday on "Fence or no fence." The result was; For keeping up fences 2,063, no fences 1,100. It will be seen that a very large majority of our people are for maintaining fences.—Hon. W. H. Felton went to Marietta to-day. It is understood that he will be a candidate for re-election.—The recent showers here are causing the growing crops of cotton and corn to boom.—The population of this (Bartow) county is 18,534. It was 16,562 in 1870, a gain of 1,792.

SAVANNAH, July 5.—Mr. William Brock, aged 22, living three miles from this place, committed suicide this morning by taking morphine. Dr. J. C. Harris, of our town, was summoned, and upon his arrival found him in a dying condition, and beyond medical aid. Mr. Brock came from Cincinnati about two months ago, was a blacksmith by trade, and has relatives in this country except a cousin, who lives in Augusta, Ga. He was originally from England. No cause known for this rash act.—Refreshing showers have fallen in this section during the past week, and crops are looking well.

ELBERTON, July 5.—Last Saturday a big fourth of July dinner was given at the Globe hotel by Dr. King, the new proprietor. A large crowd was present and everything passed off splendidly.—A negro from Elberton was shot at Toccoa on last Saturday. Particulars not known.—Dr. Morgan Calloway, of Oxford, delivered the commencement sermon of the female institute here on the 4th instant. The audience, a number of visitors are in town attending the commencement.—Several hundred colored excursionists went to Toccoa on the Elberton road last Saturday.—Mr. Henry Franklin, of Augusta, is visiting Elberton.

BARNESVILLE, July 6.—A large crowd gathered at Gordon institute chapel yesterday morning to hear the readings and declamations of the sophomore class of the institute. The young ladies and gentlemen of the class acquitted themselves handsomely, and the exercises throughout were without fault. The music is under the management of that excellent musical tutor, Professor Charles Guttenberger, and is one of the chief attractions of the commencement. Last evening a crowded chapel witnessed the exhibition given by the societies of the school. We haven't space to give particulars, but we never saw similar exercises excelled.—This district and the Milner district gave a considerable majority for "fence" on yesterday. We haven't heard from the other precincts.

ACWORTH, July 6.—Will you allow me a short space in your columns for the purpose of correcting an error that appeared in your issue of the 3d inst. Some one writing from this place says that Acworth shows a falling off of two hundred inhabitants, which is not correct. There has been improvements made yearly and business of every kind is improving, and in the past ten years there has been an addition of forty new dwellings, and I think if any other state, there is not a vacant dwelling nor a business house in the corporate limits of Acworth. The town of Acworth now has a larger population than ever at any time previous; and instead of a decrease in the population, it will show an increase of at least forty per cent, and how the writer could have made such a mistake, no one knows.

SPARTA, July 5.—The final exercises of this session of the Augusta district conference took place last night. Friday morning Dr. W. C. Bass of Madison, delivered an able sermon. Friday evening Rev. W. H. La Prade sustained his reputation in a most excellent effort. Saturday morning Rev. H. H. Parks preached to a large congregation and was followed

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

A campaign of unprecedented interest, involving national, state and local issues is just opening! The various candidates are in the field and the music has already begun!

No man of intelligence should be without a first-class paper for the next few months.

The Constitution in its various editions is the best newspaper that the people of Georgia and the surrounding states can get.

It is offered at the following rates:

Daily Edition 1 month.....$ 1 00
Daily Edition 3 months.....2 50
Weekly Edition 3 months.....50
Weekly Edition 6 months.....1 00

THE CONSTITUTION for the campaign will be the newsiest, brightest and completest newspaper ever offered to the southern people. Address,

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 7, 1880.

THE cotton operatives at Bolton, who are thousands in number, threaten to join the strike at Mossley unless their wages are increased five per cent. The masters are not willing to make any concession, and the strike may, therefore, become general.

IN another column may be found General Grant's latest speech. The old commander seems to be gravitating towards the democratic party about as fast as a man ever did—so fast, indeed, that it has been suggested the Chicago howlers had something to do with his eleventh-hour conversion. The lamp still holds out.

THE explosions in the gas mains of a London street, by means of which many persons suffered death or injuries, and which damaged hundreds of buildings, brings to view a new and possible class of casualties. The occurrence of yesterday in London could readily be repeated in any town that is lightedby gas, and the full report of yesterday's accident will be interesting reading to all consumers of that kind of explosive.

THIS seems to be a period of phenomenal natural events. About the time the Macon meteor was making its flight from the realms of the unknown to earth, two columns of fire, five hundred feet high, were observed off the Florida coast. If these kind of stories are continued much longer, it will be in order to call for more testimony than is usually furnished in such cases. It will also become necessary to ascertain what the narrators have been drinking of late.

THE United States judicial districts of Georgia are in a fair way to have as many district attorneys as have the districts of Alabama. We do not like to be outdone by our neighbors, and we are not likely to be, now that the president has made Judge Bigby, of Newnan, district attorney. Colonel Farrow was made district attorney by Mr. Justice Bradley, and the fight is therefore a test of the appointing powers of the de facto president and the man who put him in the white house.

THE civil war in the Argentine confederation has disappeared as suddenly as it arose. This is one of the best features of South American wars—they spring up spontaneously and disappear suddenly and mysteriously. The city of Buenos Ayres is now open to the world, and everything is lovely in that quarter. No one knows exactly how the revolutionists and the federalists came to terms, and very few care to investigate the subject. It is sufficient to most readers that the war is over, and that the president-elect will be inaugurated.

THE tariff has filled the land with monopolies—monopolies that are banded together to maintain their privileges and their power to name their own prices for all they produce. One of these monopolies relates to cotton ties, the name of the particular monopoly being the American cotton tie company. A Mr. McCombs controls this company, and through it and our beautiful tariff he controls the price of ties in this country. He can squeeze consumers just about as he pleases, and there is very little doubt that he will carry the squeezing process as far as he thinks he can without arousing a sentiment that will kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

THE fall elections in California and Maine, now represented by republican senators, and in Connecticut, Florida, Indiana, New Jersey, New York and West Virginia, now represented by democrats, will decide which party is to control the senate after the fourth of next March. The New York Herald says "it has been suggested that the republican leaders will countenance a policy which would look to securing these legislatures at the expense of the presidency—the possession of the presidency with an adverse congress being considered less satisfactory than the control of the senate, with the hope of securing also the supremacy in the house of representatives, especially when the presidential candidate is not entirely in harmony with the party leaders, as is the case with the republican nominee."

BLAINE made an almost superhuman effort to carry Maine last year as a preliminary to his presidential effort; but he failed. In round numbers the republican vote of last year was 68,000, and the opposition vote 69,000. In 1878 Blaine did not put his whole strength into the canvass, and the republican vote was only 56,518 against an opposition vote amounted to 69,276. This year the position to republicanism is heartily ed under the leadership of Mr. ted, who has a great many friends in republican party. Mr. P. is as acble to the currency reformers as to democrats, and it is very difficult to w he is to be defeated. Mr. Blaine o evidence of great works this ad the candidature of General cock fills the democrats of Maine ith hope. The election in that state occurs in September, and it will be watched with great interest.

The District Attorneyship.

The very possible refusal of Colonel Farrow to vacate his office in favor of Judge Bigby, or to deliver up the official books and papers, may, if adhered to, lead to a judicial interpretation of the tenure-of-office law, which will settle some disputed points of much importance. Judge Bigby, whose nomination was before the senate prior to the adjournment, and not acted on, has been commissioned by the president, and Colonel Farrow, the present incumbent, refuses to surrender, on the ground that the ...sident had no right under the law ...such a course. The case is pre... similar to that of Governor Hart... of Pennsylvania, whose nomina... collector of the port of Philadel... was also left unacted upon at the ...ournment of the senate. The pres..., after the adjournment, commissioned him as collector, although there were doubts then expressed in well-informed quarters as to the president's authority to take such action. But as the incumbent of the office did not see fit to make any point on it, Governor Hartranft took possession without any trouble. When the nomination of John L. Thomas for collector of the port of Baltimore, vice Wilkins, suspended, was before the senate in executive session, it was surprising to note the difference of opinion expressed by some of the best lawyers in the senate as to the effect of the tenure-of-office law upon suspensions, removals and expiration of commissions. The present case of Bigby vs. Farrow will direct renewed attention to the subject and suggest the necessity for a well-defined judicial construction of the law, or for some amendatory legislation on the subject. The law, when first passed, was designed to tie the hands of President Johnson in the disposition of official patronage. After his administration it was somewhat modified, but the republican senators have never been willing to lose the hold which it gave to them upon the offices. But when congress was not in session neither General Grant nor Mr. Hayes ever found any difficulty in obtaining just such an opinion from the attorney-general as would permit them to do what they pleased.

A Picturesque Narrative.

We print elsewhere the report made to Commissioner Green B. Raum by Collector Clark in regard to the recent killing at Red Oak. It appears to be an extraordinary account of a very remarkable occurrence, and in this respect the narrative is worthy of comment. The perfect coolness with which Collector Clark relates the hair-breadth escapes of the revenue officials is perhaps due no less to the fact that he bore no part in the sanguinary struggle than to the possession of a powerful imagination. One is inclined to deplore the fate that compels so graphic a narrator to be attending to the prosy duties of a revenue collector when he ought to be engaged in composing a series of gory dime novels. Certainly, if he can bring a body of revenue officials safely through a series of soul-stirring encounters, he would have no difficulty in piloting a hero of fiction through any number of stormy encounters.

Let us go carefully over the extraordinary account which Collector Clark has forwarded to Commissioner Raum. Thirteen revenue officials are going along the road in search of illicit distilleries. They are so anxious to avoid even the appearance of giving offense to the citizens that their guns are not loaded. Suddenly they are fired upon from an ambush within less than forty yards from the public road along which they are proceeding. Those who are in ambush have an opportunity for taking careful aim, but the revenue officials are utterly unharmed. Not only so—they are cool—as cool as Collector Clark's report. They at once loaded and returned the fire of their assailants, who, it seems, had been sitting quietly in their ambush waiting for the officials to get ready to fire. This is certain because the cool collector goes on to state that after firing upon the assailants, the revenue men charged the woods, driving them off and capturing one of their number. The question arises, what were these bloody assailants doing while the officials were loading their guns? And why did they miss their aim in the first place while deliberately firing at a body of thirteen men? Collector Clark goes into many details, but he does not explain these things.

Having driven off their assailants, the officials proceeded on their way, accompanied by the prisoner they had captured. They had gone but a short distance when they were again fired upon, this time at closer range than before. As before, the officials were completely taken by surprise, and several, as we are told by the careful collector, narrowly escaped death and severe injury. How narrow the escape was we are not informed, but as none of the officials were injured, it is certain they escaped. But the fact that their escape was wonderful—miraculous, indeed—is certified to a little further on in Collector Clark's graphic account, where he declares that the assailants of the officials discharged their "deadly weapons full into their "very faces at short range." Nevertheless the unharmed officials immediately returned the fire and wounded two of their assailants—one, as Collector Clark is advised, fatally.

We need not criticize this cool narration. We print it merely for the purpose of calling attention to the picturesque style in which the collector has related the killing of a citizen by a party of armed revenue officials.

Notes of New Publications.

One of the most important contributions to the literature of the late war, is the History of General Stonewall Jackson's campaign in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. This book is written by William Allan, a participant in the campaign, is published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, and is accompanied by full and accurate maps of the region and of the battle-fields. The period covered by this campaign, which, in most of its features, is the most remarkable of the war, extended from November 4, 1861, to June 17, 1862. From the beginning to the end of the book there is not the remotest tendency to exaggeration—there are no eloquent descriptions of battles, and no grandiloquent summing up of results. Everywhere we perceive the commonplace accuracy and precision of a diary, and every important statement is subjected to verification by either federal or confederate authorities. The facts are all given from official sources. The author recognizes the fact that partisan accounts are of no value whatever to the side which employs them, and with great judgment he has so prepared the abundant material at hand as to give offense to no person's opinions. There is no discussion even of the events themselves, but the whole book is taken up with a rapid and vigorous narration of the details of the campaign. The lack of all coloring is calculated to disappoint the average reader, in whose mind the wonderful valley campaign of the greatest confederate general has had a somewhat romantic lodgment, but the value of the book is as a contribution to history. The importance of this campaign was not merely the fact that it discovered to the world a great military genius, but it had the effect of diverting federal attention from Richmond. The victories of Stonewall, following each other with such startling and mysterious rapidity, were a continual threat upon Washington, so much so that the cabinet of President Lincoln persisted in hampering McClellan by keeping him within sound of the dinner-horn, so so speak. To quote from the author's preface, the story of this campaign will always be interesting to the actors in it on both sides, and not merely to them. To the student of military art, it affords an admirable example of an aggressive-defensive campaign, and one of the best instances in modern times of the degree to which skill and daring may neutralize superiority of numbers and resources. The book is for sale by J. J. & S. P. Richards.

"M. Lecoq" is the brief title which Emile Gaboriau has given to his last novel; but all who have read his "File No. 13," or "Mystery of Orcival," will recognize the name of the great French detective whose wonderful skill in unravelling the mysteries of crime, forms the foundation of these skillfully-constructed and wonderfully written stories. His previous books have been received with unqualified praise; and it is no exaggeration to say, that, as a writer of detective stories, Gaboriau is not excelled, nor even equalled, by any living author. His novels are strongly sensational; but he handles his materials with such dramatic skill, that the reader is carried along with and feels himself a participant in the drama which he is reading. His characters are admirably and finely drawn, and the development of the plots most carefully arranged. The boldness with which the detective enters into his work, and his keenness in seeing every detail, however minute, that has any bearing on the solution of the mystery he has in hand, are shown with a master's skill Powerful and fascinating as his previous stories have been, "M. Lecoq" surpasses them all in its construction and management. The mystery of a wonderful tragedy is to be solved, and M. Lecoq solves it; and the origin and development of the causes which lead to the tragedy itself, are brought out with great cleverness. Plots and counterplots, and the inevitable consequences of crime and revenge, are the foundations for this story, which is one of the most powerful and entrancing of the many that have come from this author's pen. The book is sent us by Messrs. Estes & Lauriat, Boston, and is for sale by Lynch & Thornton.

"The True Story of the Exodus of Israel" is the title of a compilation made by Mr. Francis H. Underwood from Dr. Henry Brugsch's remarkable work entitled "Egypt "Under the Pharaohs." Mr. Underwood's volume contains so much of Dr. Brugsch's work as relates to the settlement of the family of Jacob, and to their exodus as a people under Moses. To enable the reader to understand the historic connection, the editor has made a brief summary of leading events, and has given an account of the most eminent of the Pharaohs. Some account is given of the early races, and also of the Hyksos, under the last of whom Joseph was the favorite minister. The original work is large and expensive, and its chief interest to general readers, and especially to biblical students, lies in the contact of the Jewish with the Egyptian race. Many people might be indifferent as to the history of Rameses the Great, unless they knew that it was his daughter, the Princess Meri, who found the infant Moses. Aahmes would be a meaningless name unless we knew that he overthrew and seated himself on the throne of the Pharaoh who had been the patron of Joseph. Mineptah would be passed by unless we were told that he was the Pharaoh of the Exodus, upon whom the judgments of heaven fell, and who was drowned with his host in pursuing the Israelites. It will be interesting, as Mr. Underwood remarks in his introduction, even to the firmest believer in the literal inspiration of the Books of Moses, to know that, although history is silent with regard to the Hebrews and their miraculous escape from bondage, the scripture narrative, when rightly interpreted, is found to accord with known events and dates, and with the permanent facts of geography. Translators and commentators have darkened and perplexed the sacred records, and clerical chronologists have made havoc with arithmetic and with science and history in fixing a point of reckoning; but in the new light shed upon the story of the Exodus by Dr. Brugsch, it comes out with wonderful vividness. The publishers of this comparatively cheap compilation, Messrs. Lea & Shepard, Boston, deserve the thanks of the reading public for this complete compilation of the most interesting features of Dr. Brugsch's great work. For sale by J. J. & S. P. Richards.

WE print elsewhere a beautiful little poem from the pen of Judge Logan E. Bleckley, embodying a graceful and tender celebration of his fifty-third birthday. It is not too late for THE CONSTITUTION, in behalf of itself and the public, to carry to the mountain home of Judge Bleckley the hope that a life as earnest, as pure and as fruitful as his has been may witness the commemoration of many a birthday.

A NEW Colorado town has been named Garfield. It will be paved in strict accordance with the DeGolyer system.

IT is difficult to edit an independent organ in the midst of a stirring campaign. Pausing between paragraphs, Editor Storey, of the Chicago Times, sends out for a glass of beer and attacks the pure republican record of Garfield. This accomplished, he sighs, sends for another beer, and proceeds to give the democratic candidate a diff.

THE Hon. G. Frisbie Hoar is holding Garfield up in Boston as the man who followed the towpath for a livelihood and never was kicked by a mule. G. Frisbie will make himself ridiculous.

THE Nation and the Springfield Republican have elaborately reviewed the credit mobilier charges against Garfield and have decided that he is perhaps the purest man that ever lived in the republic. The editor of our Springfield contemporary has about convinced himself that Oakes Ames was a religious reformer under an assumed name, while the conclusions of the Nation would lead one to believe that poor old Uncle Luke Poland was either a myth or a political incendiary. This is what metaphysics will do for an editor.

IF the people of the north really desire sectional reconciliation, no votes from the south will be necessary to make Hancock president.

WE beg our republican contemporaries to pause and enjoy a breathing spell. In one column they are endeavoring to prove that General Hancock is not a democrat, and in the next that he is too much of a democrat to be voted for by republicans. And all the time Garfield is sitting off on the fence waiting for some one to prove that he is not guilty of perjury. Our esteemed contemporaries have picked up the wrong bundle of campaign notes.

THE shrewd editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean discovers several large breaches in the republican ranks. In November, he will get a front view of these things.

JONES, of the New York Times, has kept very quiet since he dumped his first cargo of blackguardism into the columns of his paper. Some one ought to buy the Times and turn it over to Mr. Foord and the gentlemen who have been editing it for a year past.

THE organs construe General Hancock's withdrawal from the Warren court of inquiry as an attack upon the great republican party. This is why the anger of the Cincinnati Gazette is aroused.

SOME of the organs are prepared to deny that Uncle Luke Poland is a republican. Certainly his efforts in discovering and reporting the guilt of Garfield have a suspicious look. A little later on, a caucus of the party resolved that investigations were dangerous to American institutions, and all commissions of inquiry were promptly voted down.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is explaining why the soldiers will not vote for Hancock. After the election, our esteemed contemporary will be explaining why they did.

REPUBLICANS who nominated and elected Grant to two terms have now discovered that there are grave objections to a soldier-president. The objections come with bad grace from those who were prepared to vote for a third term candidate who has no civil record except such as would cause honest men to blush. The candidate of the democrats embodies the supremacy of the union and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws. He satisfies the instinct of the average voter and justifies the aspiration of the patriot. His record commends him to the American people. He will give to the country an administration as pure, as clean, and as worthy as that of Washington.

IT is useless for republican editors to search the cyclopedias for a defense of Garfield.

"REPUBLICANS," remarks the Burlington Hawkeye, "are quite well satisfied with the "record of their candidate." So it would seem; but the fact shows a lamentable state of morals in the party.

THE Burlington Hawkeye explains that General Garfield was "called" from militia ry to civil life. But our esteemed contemporary makes no comment on the bloodthirsty eagerness with which he accepted the "call."

THE organs are in a terrible fix. They don't know whether their candidate will defend himself or print a straight out confession.

THE Rochester Democrat says that in nominating Hancock the democrats have voluntarily revived the bloody shirt. It is to be observed, however, that none of the organs are taking advantage of the situation.

IN 1873, the Nation said Garfield was badly damaged by his credit mobilier record, and that he was unfit for future political use. In 1880, the Nation thinks Garfield would make a good president. The editor of the Nation is a metaphysician.

THE republicans are discovering that the bosses are very powerful in the party. They also perceive that the bosses are not inclined to kick up much of a row in favor of Garfield. Even John Logan declares that there is no fanaticism about him.

At Fifty-Three.

My feet have on the stairs remained,
My limbs have yet the strength to climb;
Just now another step was gained
Upon the steep, rough ledge of Time.

But cling and clamber as I may,
The strength must fail which fails to all;
Somewhere, I know, upon the way,
I'm doomed to stumble, faint and fall.

It may be that the steps, alas,
Now severed from the broken stairs,
Which stood but till my feet could pass,
Then crashed into the vanished years—

It may be those, so brief to count,
Though others onward endless stretch,
Were all that I was sent to mount,
And more, one more, I cannot reach.

Ah, be it thus or otherwise,
To Thee, O God, for help I call!
Help, less that I may higher rise,
Than be prepared to rise or fall!

L. E. BLECKLEY.

Mountain Cabin, Rabun county, July 4, 1880.

IN GENERAL.

—Conkling will not summer at Canonchet.

—The real "fast" man of New York today is Dr. Tanner.

—The mans of Europe will have a larger Greece spot on them now than formerly.

—Hancock tails are to be the democratic ticket this year according to the Graphic.

—The headquarters of the national republican committee are at 241 Fifth avenue, New York.

—Hon. William H. English has decided to remain as chairman of the Indiana democratic central committee.

—When one faction of a party whips the other the victors crow, and those who are beaten eat crow. Neither has a monopoly.

—New Orleans Picayune: If a man is weary of life let him start out of New York on a steamboat. Death by one's own hand is a cowardly undertaking.

—John Bright thinks it "not improbable" that the present British house of commons will be under Mr. Gladstone for "five or six years."

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is having her portrait painted by Meissonier. It is a small half length, three quarter view, and is to cost 20,000 francs.

A Solid South Approved.

Chicago Telegraph.

A "solid south" is only obnoxious to that set of men who for twenty years have assiduously labored to consummate, in their political interest, a "solid north." Their base intent has grown so manifest, from year to year, that now a popular sentiment throughout the nation ratifies and applauds a "solid south." To be less than solid against the "bloody shirt" policy would be to have the wounds and sores of the late civil war re-opened and re-prodded through all time to come. It is credible to the temper of the southern people that they are at least disposed to let by-gones be by-gones, even if they must bury the republican party in order to consummate the work of national fraternity. At every stage of national progress the protestations of southern loyalty have been met with frigid indifference and resisted, by the radical party, with undisguised suspicion. Had the wishes of the south been alone considered, a civilian and not a warrior would have been nominated at Cincinnati; but the tendency of the north, anxious to silence all cavil respecting the disloyal designs and intents of the south, proceeded in their own behalf to put the patriotism of that portion of the union to the highest test by the nomination of General Hancock. Do republican papers question the unanimous response of the south—that it will be solid for the union soldier? Why, it is not the "solid south" but the "divided north" that now disturbs their rest. They would gladly content themselves with a "solid south" forever if they could but secure at all time a "solid north." They would be the last to obliterate the dividing line between the two sections of this great nation. The republic, long distracted and disrupted under radical rule, now looks hopefully to the democracy of the nation for a "divided north." The south would be untrue to the union of the states; to her own prosperity and instinctive patriotism to be other than solid against the republican party, that has for the last fifteen years despoiled and plundered her. To make a "solid south" and "solid north" impossible, vote down that party which has continued in power so long by keeping up the dividing line.

Hancock—Gettysburg—Pennsylvania.

Forney's Progress.

Who was that great soldier? Who saved Philadelphia from ... and Chambersburg from a fate of which the burning of ... Who drove back the enemy, and ... forced contributions upon York were intended to be grim preparations? A brave army of patriotic citizens, led by three Pennsylvania generals—George Gordon Meade, of Philadelphia; John Fulton Reynolds, of Lancaster, and Winfield Scott Hancock, of Montgomery. Meade and Reynolds are both gone. Meade died on the 6th of November, 1872, in the house presented to his wife by the people of Philadelphia, afterwards supplemented by a contribution of $100,000 from the same source. Reynolds was killed in battle on the 1st of July, and is buried at Lancaster. Hancock is to-day the democratic candidate for president of the United States.

To show how I felt at the critical moment, seventeen years ago, I reprint what I wrote in the Press on Tuesday, the 7th of July, 1863, not only to prove my plain duty to Gen. Hancock, as the survivor of this glorious triumvirate, but also the duty of all the people of Philadelphia to that incomparable soldier. I recall it at once as a personal pledge and promise, and the solemn covenant of a great community to a great soldier: "Meanwhile, the army of the Potomac, suddenly placed under the command of General Meade, whom we are proud to claim as a fellow-citizen, hastened forward and fell upon the rash and audacious enemy. We know the result. Neither our children nor our children's children, to the remotest generation, shall ever forget it or fail to remember it with a thrill of gratitude and honest pride. The rebels were assailed with unexampled fury, and the gallant General Reynolds, a Pennsylvanian soldier, laid down his life. The struggle raged for several days, the losses on both sides were fearful, and still the result seemed doubtful. If we should fail, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, perhaps New York, would be doomed. In this crisis of the nation's fate it was Pennsylvania that came to the rescue. It was General Hancock, a Pennsylvanian, who so nobly bore the brunt of the battle on Cemetery hill."

Still Afraid of the Rebel War Claims.

Easton Free Press, rep.

A democratic victory means a rebel victory in so plain and dangerous a certainty that the people will never consent to it. The policy of the government would be dictated by a caucus of democrats—106 from the old rebel states and 41 from the north, in the house; 32 from the old rebel states and 6 from the north, in the senate. Who would be masters of the situation then as they would be now except for presidential vetoes but the ex-confederates? What folly to imagine that the northern democrats would have any voice in affairs under such an arrangement as would exist if the president were in accord with the democratic majorities of the two houses! It is the unmistakable confederate purpose to run this government with a high hand if by northern aid they can get hold of it. They have made every preparation for a wild career of extravagance. Their bills for rebel pensions and payment under various disguise for slave property are already made out, and all they want is to get a president who will sign them, as a democratic president must do and would.

What Republicans Think of Jewell.

Washington Dispatch to the New York Sun.

The news of the election of Marshal Jewell as chairman of the republican national committee is a blow to the republican politicians here almost as severe as the nomination of Hancock. They interpret it as a virtual abandonment of Garfield by Conkling, Cameron and Logan. The lukewarm support of the ticket by these politicians is regarded as a presage of defeat next November. Considerable surprise is expressed here that the republican leaders, after selecting a tainted candidate for president, should have chosen for the leader of the campaign a man whose conduct in a business transaction has been condemned in the severest manner by the supreme court. At the October term of the court in 1876 an opinion was delivered in the case of Allan against Jewell, deciding that a title which Jewell has obtained to a piece of property in Detroit worth $8,000 for $250 from an insane woman named Morie Genevieve Thibault, was secured fraudulently. A full history of the case was published at the time the opinion was delivered.

No Line of Retreat.

Baltimore Gazette.

We do not take any stock in the rumor that the republicans are seriously contemplating the removal of General Garfield from their ticket. Things are pretty gloomy in their camp, we admit, and the shrewdest of them now see what a terrible blunder it was to nominate such a man. It would, however, be a still greater mistake to take him out of the field just now, because, under all circumstances, it is extremely dangerous to swap horses in crossing a stream. Moreover, we do not think it would make a particle of difference in the general result, inasmuch as this year the republicans cannot elect any candidate, and General Garfield will do to be beaten as well as anybody else. As Senator Cameron very sensibly remarked, in view of this whole subject, the republicans made their own bed at Chicago and they must lie in it.

The Rush of Loyalty.

New York Tribune, rep.

There is something bewildering about the rush of loyalty to the union which now fills and overflows the bosom of the average democratic patriot. He prances around and vociferates so loudly for somebody to deny that he ever opposed the war, that the unobtrusive republican citizen almost has doubts whether he has been right in his views of what happened a few years ago. There was once a countryman who ventured to doubt the integrity of some sausages which were offered him at a tempting figure. When a volley of vituperation and profanity was poured out in their defense, he was induced to modify his opinion: "I don't say nothin' agin them sassengers. I only notice that where them sassengers is plenty dogs is skearse."

Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

Washington Post.

The next event in the campaign will be Garfield's letter of acceptance. That is due July 12, and it will be forthcoming. Considerable doubt exists as to whether Garfield ought to accept, but there is none that he will. Garfield, it is well understood, is used to defeat. He made several abortive efforts to mount into the speaker's chair, and it is on record that he attempted the Ohio senatorship three times before he succeeded. His forthcoming letter will be a scholarly essay in the line of political generalization simply. He will not try to explain anything, not even his record. The letter will very much resemble the Hayes production of 1876. The only material difference will be that Garfield will write his himself.

How the Canvass Stands.

Washington Post.

The political situation as it strikes careful democratic observers about this time: Hancock will carry Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—twenty-three states; electoral vote 211. Garfield will carry Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—eleven states; electoral vote 94. The remaining states are considered to be in doubt: Illinois, Maine, Nevada and New Hampshire—four states; electoral vote 36.

It Might Have Been a Liver ad.

Brooklyn Union.

Macon, Georgia, and vicinity, have been honored with an extraordinary heavenly visitation, which will prove of scientific interest to the whole world. The fall of a meteor there on Tuesday night, "as large as a barrel," as bright as an electric light of power to illuminate a large city, and as booming as the roar of a cannon, is an occurrence that may well be regarded as of exceptional importance. As yet we have nothing of the fragments. It may be a flying rock from some other planet projected into space and advertising somebody's panacea for the liver.

The Coming Political Struggle.

Providence Star, rep.

If our democratic friends expect to draw recruits from the republican ranks in any considerable number they will find themselves much mistaken. If they suppose that it will be a walk over they will find time to regret their blindness. General Garfield's unyielding temperament appears, will unite the republican party, make it a solid unit in the contest, and thus united and under a good leadership it is morally sure of winning a victory.

306—Grant—1884.

Council Bluffs Globe.

An organization is said to be in embryo, to be known as the "306." Roscoe Conkling, General Logan and Don Cameron are reported as the leading spirits of the affair, and the "306" are those men that stuck to Grant during the thirty-six continuous ballots at the Chicago convention. It is said to be a boom for Grant in 1884.

The Powers of the Independent Voter.

Springfield Republican, rep.

The independent voter is going to be considerable of a person this year. He has scared the two parties into making good nominations. Now he has the chance to delight them judiciously and vote on high grounds.

It Will Do No Harm.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

There is no objection to the republicans organizing in Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, or in any and all of the southern states. It will put a good deal of money in circulation down there and won't get an electoral vote in the whole south.

The Only Course Open.

St. Joseph Gazette.

Let General Hancock withdraw. The charges against him can never be explained. So far it has been charged that he is a gentleman, an Episcopalian and a graduate of West Point.

Why the Democratic Eagle Screams.

Boston Post.

A love feast in Pennsylvania, a love feast in New York, a love feast in Massachusetts, a grand national love feast. No wonder the democratic eagle screams.

The Dark Horse.

New York World.

General Garfield came out of Chicago as a dark horse. He grows daily darker and bids fair to disappear entirely from the public eye before the race is run.

And Still They Come.

Harrisburg Patriot.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott is a warm friend and admirer of General Hancock and will heartily support him for president.

In Line.

Albany Argus.

Pivotal State" is already in the demo- ...

Horsford's Acid Phosphate used habitually, renders the system less liable to the attacks of sun-stroke.

—General Walker, the superintendent of the census, says sufficient returns have been received to indicate the total population of the country, which he thinks is about 48,000,000, which is an increase of 9,000,000 since 1870.

—A great many remedies are advertised to bring them before the public, who decides whether the article is good or bad. The good reputation which Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup enjoys is a standing guarantee of its merits. Price 25 cents.

—It seems to be generally understood in England says the New York Times, that George Eliot will not write any more novels or anything else. She has, it is said, definitely announced her determination to retire from the pursuits of literature altogether.

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Bilious-ness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
sep7 d&wkytf 2i or 4th pg only

COTTON, BANKERS, STORAGE, ETC.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED AS A PARTNER MR. W. L. PEEL. THE FIRM NAME HEREAFTER WILL BE

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.

IN ADDITION TO OUR

Cotton Commission Business,

WE WILL DO A GENERAL

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and Selling Exchange,

And giving close attention to COLLECTIONS. Our Warehouse, which will soon be completed, is one of the largest and best arranged in Middle Georgia, fronting on two important streets, with a Railroad front, and in the heart of the city. Our STORAGE CAPACITY will be immense, covering an acre of ground with a large Basement. Last season's experience was very satisfactory, and with better facilities, and by adhering strictly to a Commission business, we hope for a still larger patronage.

MADDOX & RUCKER.

Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1880.
626 july1—d1t top col 4thp then 9t top col 2dp

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

FIRE!

The Famous N. Y. Clothing House, 7 Whitehall street, having the loss sustained by the late fire settled by the Insurance Companies, are now enabled to offer their entire stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods at a great reduction from former prices, dividing the amount received, on goods not damaged, in order to give customers the benefit. Look at the Bargains offered and be convinced.

661 febl—d3m sun wed fri then d3m &wky6m 2dp

—Six French savants have spent twenty years trying to find out why thunder sours milk. When they find out, thunder will go right along souring milk all the same.—Boston Post.

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital is needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—New York Independent.

—If there is one thing more than another which will bring out the strong points of a man's character it is to struggle five minutes on a hot morning to get into his shirt and then find all the buttons off. He can do more emphatic talking in two minutes than could be printed on four postal cards.

Hundreds of Ladies,

Who have been unable to attend to their duties owing to periodical sicknesses, have found Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a real "friend in need." Being a purely vegetable compound and containing all the elements of safety, as well as those of power, it has become universally popular. During the summer especially it is a certain preventive for the numerous Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles incident to the season. All druggists sell it, and none except those in perfect health can afford to be without it.

658 febl—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 3dp

—The western paper barrel manufactories are turning out 30,000 barrels a day. Every process is done by machinery, even the painting.

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Writes: For WEAK DIGESTION, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. 8:14 by all Druggists.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.
204 june11—d&wly 5ol im rd mat C

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. 31 apr3—dtde

For Council.

—The friends of JACK W. JOHNSON announce him a candidate to represent the Fourth Ward in the City Council of Atlanta.
000 july7—dtde

For Comptroller General.

—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of Comptroller General, subject to nomination by the State Democratic Convention.
94 june6—dtd W. P. McCLATCHY.

For Mayor.

—Atlanta abounds with substantial evidence that Mr. HANNIBAL I. KIMBALL would make a practical, progressive, energetic Mayor. His name is therefore hereby presented for that office at the next election, by
256 june13—dtf MANY FRIENDS.

For Ordinary.

—My many friends are hereby notified that I am a candidate for Ordinary of Fulton county, at the coming election in January next.
57 july4—dtde D. F. HAMMOND.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THOMPSON—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Turner, and Mrs. E. P. O'Connor, are requested to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Martha Thompson, from Evans Chapel this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. C. MORRIS & CO.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

RUSTIC WORK AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, 7TH INST., 9½ O'CLOCK, we will sell at our auction-room, 9 Mountain Ivy Rustic Settees and Chairs, very handsome.

Also, lot fine Furniture, Brussels Carpets, etc.

☞Call and see them on Monday next.
54 july1 d3t

Administrator's Sale.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUESDAY in August next at the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, within the lawful hours of sale, the undivided one-third of a city lot in the city of Atlanta, in said county, known as city lot number (69) fifty-nine, being a part of land lot number (51) fifty-one, in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, the same being situate on the southeast corner of Ivy and Houston streets, in said city.

Sold as the property of the estate of Caldewood Shaw, late of said county, deceased, by me as administrator of said estate, under and by virtue of an order from the court of ordinary of said county of Fulton, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. This 2nd June, 1880.

AUGUSTUS SHAW,
Administrator of Caldewood Shaw, deceased.
411 june29—dlaw tds

Guardian's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONorable Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, Georgia, I will sell before the Court-house door in Atlanta on Tuesday, the 3d of August next, within the legal hours of sale, a certain city lot or fraction of landlying in the 4th ward of the city of Atlanta, bounded west by Ella str. et; N.W. by land of Wm. J. Gunby; North by lot belonging to A. & C. Railway, and East by the right of way of said A. and C. Railway; being part of land lot No. 20, of the 14th District of originally Henry now Fulton county, and containing one-third of an acre, more or less. Sold for reinvestment. Terms cash.

TEMPIE GUNBY, Guardian
For Wm. J. Gunby, minor.
000 july7—dlaww

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Change of Copartnership.

HAVING BOUGHT MR. V. R. TOMMEY'S entire interest in the Hardware business of Tommey, Gregg & Beck, and having admitted Mr. William M. Crumley, Jr., to a copartnership, our firm name from this date will be Beck, Gregg & Co.

July 1, 1880. LEWIS H. BECK,
000 july7—d5t un new ads WILLIAM A. GREGG.

"Pieced Cotton Ties."

FIFTY THOUSAND BUNDLES PIECED COTton Ties for sale to the trade in lots to suit purchasers. They are made from carefully selected stock; are all double riveted; and have the second-hand open slot buckles. They answer every purpose of the new Ties, and can be bough for about two-thirds the price. Williams, Black & Williams, Selling Agents, Charleston, S. C.

PROVIDENCE COTTON TIE CO.
W. W. SIMMONS, Agent, No. 7 Market Square.
Providence, R. I., June 30, 1880. july7—d6t

NEWS PAPER FOR SALE.

WE HAVE 34 REAMS OF CAPITAL NEWS paper, size 32x46, and weighing 55 pounds to Ream, for sale cheap. Apply at once.

JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
27 and 29 Broad street.
july7—d2t Atlanta, Ga.

MILTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALE.—Will be sold before the Court-house door, in the town of Alpharetta, Milton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in August next, the following property to-wit:

Sixty acres of land, more or less, the numbers of which are unknown,

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

BLOOD AND SKIN REMEDIES.

From the Hon. William Taylor, State Senator of Massachusetts.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen—To say that I am grateful, is only a poor expression of my feelings, but it is the best word I can use, for I feel it in every sense of the word. I have been a great sufferer with skin diseases for the last twelve (12) years. My head and face being covered with sores, I could not rest with the burning heat and itching of the parts affected, and was confined to my house for weeks at a time. My disease has been called Eczema, of the most aggravated type, by many physicians, but I doubt if ever fully understood by any of them. It was more like a combination of several skin diseases. I have spent much money seeking a cure, and in 1867 I went to Europe and consulted some of the best physicians in London. I received temporary relief only, for in the spring it would break out again as bad as ever. When I came back to Boston, I was told by my friends that Dr. —— (whose reputation for the cure of those diseases was of the highest order) could cure me. I waited on the doctor; he prescribed for me. I followed his advice for six months, and I can safely say, without any improvement. I tried other physicians, and among them Dr —— of East Boston, and Dr. ——, of city proper, but all to no purpose. They did no good; their remedies were so ineffectual that at no time did I feel that a cure would result from them.

Now, about three months ago, Mr. Meehan, a gentleman well known to Boston people, called my attention to your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and promised wonderful results if I would only make a trial. He told me of his own experience with it, and so persevered on me that I went with him to a drug store and brought them and commenced to use them according to the direction. There was so much humor locked within the skin, that as soon as I commenced the use of CUTICURA it came to the surface and festered, until vast quantities had come out and greatly intensified my sufferings for about two weeks. But I did not mind this, as I felt that I was going to get rid of the humor when I saw it coming to the surface in such large quantities. After the first two or three weeks' use of these remedies, I was greatly encouraged by a gradual lessening of the inflammation of a number of painful sores. I carefully, faithfully and cheerfully followed the directions to the letter, feeling each week nearer a cure, until at the present moment, after three months' use of CUTICURA, RESOLVENT, and twelve years of as constant suffering as was ever endured, I can say that I am cured and pronounce my case the most remarkable on record. I have been so elated with my success that I have stopped men on the street who were afflicted and told them to get the CUTICURA REMEDIES and they would cure them. This is why I am so grateful to you, for I believe them to be the best and greatest discovery of the age, and that they will cure all who are suffering with these diseases. I may add that I took no internal medicine but the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Boston, Aug. 22, 1878.

Statement Sixteen Months Later.

In answer to many inquiries I desire to say that it is now sixteen months since I wrote the above statement, that my cure has proved permanent and my general health perfect. I have nothing to retract, but much to add in grateful praise of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1880.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

For all Humors of the Blood.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood, through the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin. CUTICURA a Medicinal Jelly, instantly heals dead flesh and skin, renders healthy ulcers and old sores, allays inflammation, itching and irritation of the skin and scalp. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP restores whiteness and is purifies the skin. CUTICURA SHAVING SOAP is the only medicinal soap expressly prepared for shaving.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston. 24 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents per cake. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents per cake, and 25 cents;

THE WEATHER.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly from southwest to northwest, stationary or lower temperature, higher barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, July 6, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.99	76	72	N. W.	Fresh	.29	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.04	82	60	N.	Light	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.06	81	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.93	83	71	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.06	81	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.13	84	71	E.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Mobile	30.13	74	90	N.	Fresh	T	Fair.
Montgomery	30.07	80	71	S. W.	Light	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.09	83	82	S.	Gent	.07	Thr'tng
Pensacola	30.12	82	75	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.08	84	70	W.	Gent	.00	Fair

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not enough to measure.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh 1 to 4, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., July 6, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	29.95	76	72	W.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
11:31 "	29.99	83	60	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
2 p. m.	29.93	88	52	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31 "	29.93	86	51	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.96	82	68	N. W.	Gentle	.10	Cloudy.
10:31 "	29.99	76	72	N. W.	Fresh	.29	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....29 996 | Maximum ther..... .89
Mean daily ther.....82 2 | Minimum ther..... .69
Mean daily humid. 64.3 | Total rainfall..... .29

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

BEST REFRIGERATORS, BEER COOLERS, ATLANTA MADE.
SAVES NEARLY HALF THE ICE. CALL AT
McBRIED'S CHINA PALACE.
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Filters, Fly Fans.
529 jan26—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.
Diamonds, Watches, JEWELRY,
Solid Silver Bridal Presents,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Clocks, Bronzes, etc.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
48 mar4—dly 34 Whitehall Street.

The Light-Running "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine
Is far superior to any other make known in the market. It will LAST LONGER. It does BETTER WORK. It RUNS EASIER. This IS GUARANTEED.
Southern Distributing Agency, 43 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
000 mar18—dtf

BUILDING AND REAL ESTATE NOTES.

—Messrs Parkins & Bruce are making plans for a music and art hall for Shorter college, Rome, Georgia, to cost $15,000.

—Plans are being made for a $3,000 building for the Kirkwood academy, to be put up at once.

—The sale of the Peachtree street lots, this side of W. H. Patterson's residence, Captain J. T. Glenn bought the corner lot, 70 feet by 250, for $3,000; Mr. Walker Jones man bought the next lot, 73 by 250, for $2 600. This averages about $10 a foot.

—The property back of the above, fronting on Old Peachtree and North avenue, was sold after the above and brought good price. The North avenue lots averaged about $500 each, and those on Old Peachtree averaged about $700. The sales were made by Mr. N. R. Fowler, and it is understood that the parties buying will improve the lots in a short time.

WE HEAR ON THE STREET

—That the rains will help the corn out immensely.

—That the grand jury will report against several high toned abuses in our city.

—That nearly all the prominent colored men in town are for Hancock and English.

—That Asa Gunn will be enabled to go off to day.

—That building excavations are not sufficiently marked by lights on dark nights.

—That No. 1's big flag is slightly disfigured, but will remain in the ring for H. & E.

—That the Georgia delegates have all come home, and the car-shed streamer might as well come down.

—That all the candidates for solicitor-general will be in town when the August convention meets.

—That Atlanta gained about fifty colored residents through the loss of excursion tickets on Saturday last.

—That Colonel Holcombe, of Milton, is really threatening to run for congress in this district as an independent.

—That the new St. Philip's church will be as handsome an edifice for worship as we have in the city.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—It is right and proper that one of our churches should be open on Sunday evenings for the benefit of the laboring masses. The First Baptist church of this city, we are pleased to learn, will have service every Sunday evening for one hour, from 6 to 7 o'clock.

—W. H. Brotherton is offering greater inducements than ever in dress goods, hosiery, gloves, shoes and clothing. His 5c counter is still the center of attraction. More than 1,000 articles at 5c each that sell in a regular way for 25c. Call and see his magnificent new store, and the largest stock of goods at retail in the state.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of the celebrated S. S. S., in another column. The proprietors show orders from all over the union, with a constantly increasing demand. They appreciate the value of THE CONSTITUTION, as they have just contracted for a column for twelve months. These gentlemen give a word of caution to the consumers of their remedy. See their advertisement.

A Splendid Excursion.

It may not be generally known that this evening a mammoth excursion will arrive in this city, composed entirely of white people from north Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. A representative of THE CONSTITUTION called on Major W. J. Houston, general passenger and ticket agent of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line railway, to ascertain all the facts about the excursion.

In reply to the question why this train did not come in in time for the excursionists to participate in the celebration of the fourth of July, he said that the people were from the entire line of the road, and as the people of South and North Carolina have their own jubilees on public days they were anxious to remain and participate in them. He stated further that they were a trading people, and to bring them at a time when the city is full to overflowing would deprive them of the privileges for which they are coming, and the merchants would not have an opportunity to give them proper attention. Had this been done they would have went off with an unfavorable opinion of Atlanta.

Major Houston stated that it was the intention of the managers to run these trains annually, and they were using every effort to make them as pleasant and popular as possible.

We commend the course of the managers of this road, and believe that the plan will work well. Let our merchants look out for these people and give them proper attention. This course will tend to largely increase the numbers hereafter, especially if they leave with with favorable impressions as to our city and its advantages.

We learned from him that the train of colored excursionists that left here yesterday morning on their return numbered five or six hundred, and were the most orderly and well-behaved party of colored excursionists ever hauled over this line. They were well supplied with small change, and generally left the most of it in the city.

The train will reach here about 9:30 p. m., and have a very large number of excursionists.

THE NEGRO JURORS.

Only Twenty-Four Put Upon the County Jury List.

A few days ago we published an item from current rumor that the revisors of the jury list of the county were contemplating the addition to it of a number of upright and intelligent colored citizens. At that time it was rumored that some two hundred and fifty colored jurors would be added but an examination of the revised lists shows the addition of the following names of colored men:

North Atlanta—Roderick Badger, Moses Calhoun, Peter Eskridge, Henry C. Fain, William Finch, Alexander Hamilton, David T. Howard, R. J. Henry, Joseph Hankerson, Washington Johnson, Mick Mitchell, Peter McMurray, Y. A. Murdock, H. V. M. Norris, Robert Steel, James Tate.

South Atlanta—Wm. H. Crogman, Mitchell Cargile, Nick Holmes, John W. Upshaw, Jefferson Wylie, William Warwick.

Black Hall—Hilliard Durden.

Buckhead—Green Kirksey.

These are all on the petit jury list. The grand jurors are all of them white.

BOWLING DUNCAN.

He is Convicted of Involuntary Manslaughter.

Yesterday morning in the superior court, Judge George N. Lester, of the Blue Ridge circuit, presiding, the case of the State vs. Bowling Duncan was the first called.

Bowling Duncan was indicted for the murder of Joseph Yarbrough, on the 15th day of December last. The parties were fellow-laborers in the cracker factory of Mr. T. S. Lewis, on Alabama street, in this city.

THE DEFENDANT.

Duncan is a stout, medium sized young man sixteen years of age and possessing a face not at all indicative of a murderous disposition, although he shows that he could be aroused to passionate and violent action. He has been in jail since the homicide and presented yesterday a bleached but improved look. He was accompanied to the court-room and attended during the trial by his mother, and his brothers and sisters in number and all of less years than himself. He was ably and fully defended by Mr. Richard S. Jefferies, whose devotions to labor in the interests of his clients has become a proverb in all the courts of the state in which he has appeared.

THE DECEASED

was a laborious young man, eighteen years of age, living with and the sole support of his aged aunt and still more aged grandmother, at the corner of Walker and Peters streets. He was an orphan, his father dying in the war, when his child was only two months old; his mother died the year after the war ended. He was a stout young man and worked daily for his own and his relatives' support. His sad and sudden death was not only deplorable for him, but a sad misfortune to them.

THE HOMICIDE.

From the testimony introduced by the state it appeared that about 8 o'clock or 9 o'clock on the morning in question Duncan and Yarbrough were in the cracker factory at work. The latter said to Duncan: "I hear your folks are about to go to the poor house."

Duncan said: "Who told you so?"

Yarbrough replied: "Nobody; I told myself so."

Duncan retorted: "Well, if they do they will not eat rats."

Whereupon Yarbrough struck Duncan in the mouth with his fist, inflicting a painful blow, and then turned again to his pans. As he did so Duncan seized a scraper, a flat piece of iron with a long handle, used to rake crackers from the ovens, and with it dealt Yarbrough a blow upon the head. Duncan then ran and Yarbrough, raising from his fall, pursued him to Mr. Smith's store-room. Duncan appealed to Mr. Smith not to let Yarbrough get to him as he (Duncan) did not mean to hurt him. Yarbrough insisted on getting at Duncan and as the latter came out struck him again. Duncan left and did not come back to the factory. He afterwards left the city and was arrested in Cobb county.

Yarbrough washed his head and went away for perhaps an hour. He came back and went to work for about two hours, taking pans from the steamer. At dinner he complained of *being sick*, but did not think the sick amounted to much. He was induced to go home, and later on was taken with spasms and fell into a comatose condition. Drs. Pinson, Armstrong and Roach found his skull fractured and trephined it about 8 p.m. The young man lingered until noon the next day and died without recovering consciousness. Dr. Pinson testified that the blow he received was the cause of Yarbrough's death, although his working in the heat and steam after he received it was calculated to accelerate the fatal result. He thought Yarbrough felt no pain and was scarcely conscious of his actions in pursuing his labors after he had received the blow upon his head.

THE DEFENSE

was confined to the statement of the prisoner. He took the stand and gave a rapid and unadorned description of the fight. He disclaimed wholly any intention to do serious injury to Yarbrough and called on Heaven to witness that he had no intention to kill him. He said Yarbrough had him in a tight place and he thought he was in danger and meant to strike only in self-defense. He said he left the city at the urgent request of his mother and against his own wishes.

THE ARGUMENT

was opened by Mr. Jefferies in a full and careful outline of the points in the case and the argument he would make in conclusion in the prisoner's behalf.

Solicitor General Hill, satisfied that the surrounding circumstances of the homicide would not authorize a verdict of murder, did not contend for it, but argued that the case was one of manifest voluntary manslaughter. Upon the facts he made a clear and able argument. Without laboring over all the details, he presented the case of the state to the jury in all its completeness.

Mr. Jefferies concluded in a strong speech, laying the commission of the homicide to an effort at self-defense, resulting in death by unfortunate accident. He contended that the circumstances at the time were sufficient to excite in Duncan the fears of a reasonable man that a serious bodily injury was about to be committed upon him. Mr. Jefferies spoke with his usual vigor and earnestness, and labored zealously to convince the jury of the innocence of his client.

Judge Lester charged the jury fully and exhaustively upon the law of the case in all its applications. The charge was clear and compact and left the jury fully informed of their guiding lines in reaching a correct conclusion in the case.

The jury, after half an hour, returned a verdict of "guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the commission of an unlawful act."

Sentence is deferred until a later day.

MILITARY.

Going to the Rome Encampment.

Yesterday the Chatham Artillery, under Captain Wheaton; the Griffin Light Guard, under Captain Stewart; the Spalding Greys, under acting Captain Johnson; and the Abbeville Rifles, of Abbeville, S. C., passed through Atlanta on their way to the Rome encampment, which begins to-day, to continue eight days. All the companies presented a handsome appearance and attracted much attention.

The Gate City Guard will go to Rome Friday as the escort of Governor Colquitt and the Atlanta Greys, under Captain Heyward, will go to join the encampment. A grand time is expected in Rome for the next week. There will be about a dozen companies there, representing the flower of the soldiery of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee.

New Cotton.

Commissioner Henderson has furnished us with the first open boll of cotton of this season. It was forwarded to him by Mr. T. J. Fuller, of Pierce county. Mr. Fuller is a crop and weather reporter of the department of agriculture, and resides some fifty or sixty miles southwest of Savannah.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Bishop Beckwith and family are spending the summer at Bedford Springs, Va.

—J. Stuart Land, a popular and efficient conductor of the Greenville and Columbia railroad, is visiting Atlanta.

—We regret to learn that Mrs. J. M. Ball is lying low at New Holland, and is not expected to live.

—One of the institutions of Cincinnati is the American jewelry company, No. 5 Arcade building, Mr. A. Steinor, sole proprietor. It is one of the finest establishments of the kind in the country, and is very reliable in all kinds of jewelry. The company does an immense business in the west, and is now extending its trade over the south. Mr. Steinor, besides being a splendid business man, is a thoroughbred. He takes to southern men very kindly, knows their habits, and they fall in love with him on sight. The truth is, Steinor has done as much for Cincinnati since the opening of the Southern as the new road has, because they all go there to see him, and when they leave they think Cincinnati the largest city in America. We commend the American jewelry company to all who want to purchase anything in their line.

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Teachers Elected for the Year 1880-81, July 6, 1880.

At a meeting of the board of education the following teachers were elected and assigned to the schools, as follows:

W. F. Slaton, superintendent.

Boys' high school—First and second grades, J. T. White; third grade, W. A. Bass.

Girls' high school—First grade, Miss L. A. Haygood; second grade, Miss T. H. Ellis; third grade, Miss M. Rutherford; fourth grade (A), Miss A. Callaway; fourth grade (B), Miss S. McKinley.

Ivy street school—First grade, Mr. W. B. Bonnell; second grade, Miss F. M. Schnatz; third grade, Miss S. Burks; fourth grade, Miss B. H. Hannah; fifth grade, Mrs. C. P. Sams; sixth grade, Mrs. H. M. Colquitt; seventh grade, Miss N. Hornady; eighth grade, Miss F. Adams.

Crew street school—First grade, Mr. John Isham; second grade, Miss M. F. Andrews; third grade, Miss E. W. Smilie; fourth grade, Miss E. A. Heath; fifth grade, Miss L. C. Hillyer; sixth grade, Miss M. Goulding; seventh grade, Miss L. Lennean; eighth grade, Miss Z. Bagby.

Walker street school—First grade, Mr. A. J. M. Bizion; second grade, Mrs. R. J. McKeon; third grade, Mrs. V. A. Witcher; fourth grade, Miss F. Hillyer; fifth grade, Miss L. W. Clark; sixth grade, Miss S. K. Johnston; seventh grade, Miss Kate Pendleton; eighth grade (1st) Miss Dora Castleberry; eighth grade, (2d) Miss Amelia Eichberg.

Marietta street school—First grade, Mr. H. C. Mitchell; second grade, Miss L. A. Field; third grade, Mrs. J. V. Prather; fourth grade, Miss N. E. Sallis; fifth grade, Miss Bunnie Love; sixth grade, Miss Belle Constantine; seventh grade, Miss Belle McConnell; eighth grade, Mrs. S. R. Walsh.

Fair street school—First grade, Mr. E. G. Moore; second grade, Miss K. B. Massey; third grade, Miss Ella Darling; fourth grade, Mrs. A. F. Smith; fifth grade, Mrs. C. C. Knight; sixth grade, Miss A. J. Muse; seventh grade, Miss M. Johnson; eighth grade, Miss Phebe Fuller.

Mrs. Hall, of the sixth grade Marietta street school, having at a previous meeting resigned (married) her resignation was on motion received with the wish of the board that her future may be a happy one.

On motion of Judge Hoyt the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all the teachers are elected on the principle that they are to receive only a pro rata share of their salaries for the time they teach, in case the board should determine not to have them teach the whole scholastic year.

A NOVEL RUNAWAY.

The Strange Conduct of a Dashing Sorrel.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock while Richmond Grant, a colored horse trainer, was driving a spirited sorrel to a sulky up Broad street, the animal stepped on the handle to a cistern lid in front of Maddox's livery stable. This made her nervous, and she began performing upon the sulky with her hind feet to the tune of about six kicks to the second. She interspersed these kicks with little runs of a few paces, now and then relieved by a sudden skyrocketing upward and forward. But Richmond kept his seat until the mare reached the corner of Walton and Broad, where by a vigorous double back action movement with her head she kicked the sulky entirely from under the driver, spilling him in the street, and began to run like an independent candidate for governor. She dashed down Walton to Peachtree with the sulky dangling at her heels, turned the corner sharply to the right, sped on as far as Powell's store, made a sudden right obligue, as if about to enter, ran into the post in front, tangling the sulky around it, and jerking away from the vehicle shafts and all, she struck a straight stroke for Poe & Hicks's barber shop, on Marietta street, passed right in at the front door, shot past the astonished barbers, plunged through the light folding doors at the rear and brought up by falling down in the bath-room. She regained her feet and stood there the very picture of trembling fear. The street in front of the shop was thronged in about two minutes with curious people anxious to see what she would do next. Officer Hilderbrand was one of the first arrivals, and the crowd of loafers who were standing at the rear of these chairs passed around in front of them. By this rapid arrangement, she was enabled to proceed without material injury either to herself or the victims to the surprise party. Richmond was slightly bruised, the sulky was wrecked and the mare's right hind-leg was gashed. She belongs to W. S. Wilson.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

Measures Taken for the Organization of the City Forces.

There was a meeting of the democracy of the city at the city court rooms yesterday at noon. While not full, the meeting embraced nearly all of the active democrats of the city. Ample notice was given of the meeting, and there is no reason but apathy to assign for the non-attendance of the bulk of the city democracy.

Mr. Charles E. Harman called the meeting to order and stated briefly the objects for which it was called.

Captain W. T. Newman moved that Colonel D. Pike Hill be called to the chair. The motion was unanimously carried and Colonel Hill chosen chairman.

Mr. C. W. Smith was chosen as the secretary of the convention.

Colonel Hill thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him. It was a matter of pleasure to him to observe the deliberations of democrats, and particularly so now that he had been elected as chairman of a convention of original Hancock men." [Applause.]

COM. OR NO COM.

Capt. Newman said that as the meeting was for the purpose of selecting a new executive committee from the city, he moved that a committee of ten, two from each ward be selected to report suitable names of persons to constitute said committee.

Dr. A. B. Alley moved, as a substitute, that the various wards call meetings and suggest the names of men to constitute the representatives upon said central committee.

Mr. Morris favored the substitute as far as equitable and hoped it would be adopted.

Captain J. A. Anderson favored a committee for the whole. He favored a committee of two from each ward who should consider the whole subject and report at a future meeting.

Captain Bray said the city of Atlanta was not represented at this meeting. [Cries of "Roach! Roach!"] I say that all the varied interests of this great city are not represented here to-day. The people are not here in their might, and you dare not ignore them. It has always been the custom for the wards to elect their members of the city committee. The people must have a chance. Justice and fairness produce harmony in party ranks, injustice and discord are the evidences of serious divisions. He said he favored meetings simultaneously held in the several wards, and he would abide by their action.

Mr. Charlie Collier thought the meeting a representative one, and that it could transact the appointed business without trouble. He was in favor of speedy action.

Hon. Green C. Dodd moved to adjourn to 8 p.m. on Tuesday next.

Joe Smith thought this an uncalled-for meeting, and that there was plenty of time in which for Fulton to elect her ticket.

Mr. Walter Brown moved to meet on the 9th of August (after the convention). The motion was lost.

The motion of Mr. Dodd to adjourn to Tuesday next at 8 p.m. was then put and adopted.

The secretary was requested to publish the call, which appears elsewhere.

Democratic Executive Committee Meeting Yesterday.

The democratic executive committee of Fulton county met according to adjournment this morning, when the following proceedings were had: B. B. Crew, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy in the committee occasioned declension of Robert Winship.

Resolved, That a primary election to select delegates to represent Fulton county in the state convention to be held in Atlanta on August 4th, 1880, is hereby ordered to be held as hereinafter set forth, to-wit:

1. Said election shall be held on Saturday the 24th day of July, 1880, for six delegates and six alternates.

2. That said election shall be by ballot, and that none but recognized democrats who are qualified under the law to vote shall vote thereat.

3. That six managers for each voting place of said election shall be appointed by this committee, any three of whom may serve at the court-house and any two at country precincts.

4. That the polls shall be opened at the court-house from the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. to 7 o'clock p.m.; and that polls shall be opened in each militia district from the hour of 9 o'clock a.m. to the hour of 3 o'clock p.m.

5. That said managers shall be sworn to conduct said election fairly and impartially and that they will make true return thereof to this committee.

6. That said managers shall have power to cause to be sworn any person who may offer to vote, that he is a qualified voter, that he is a democrat and that he has not voted before at said nomination.

7. That lists of all voters shall be kept and that the names of each and every voter shall be entered thereon.

8. That the returns, together with lists of voters and tally sheets, shall be made to this committee, at the city hall, at 12 o'clock m. on the Monday succeeding said election; and that this committee shall then declare the result and issue certificates of election to the six delegates who receive the highest number of votes as delegates, and to the six next highest as alternates.

9. The managers herein provided for shall have power to appoint their own clerks.

The following persons are designated as election managers, to-wit:

At city hall—G. H. Tanner, R. S. Waters, R. L. Barry, W. H. Howell, E. P. Chamberlin, S. B. Hoyt.

At Casey district—J. T. Akridge, J. D. Collins, J. C. Huff, George A. Cooper, Moses Wood, W. E. Sims.

At West End—T. A. Poole, T. M. Gammage, A. J. Lyle, W. A. Bass, John A. Dunn, F. M. White.

At Adamsville district—Wm. Avery, P. McDonald, C. J. Harwell, C. J. Thomson, Jesse Dollar, W. L. Hawes.

At Oak Grove district—Dr. G. W. Wright, S. J. Walls, Reuben Jones, W. E. Sprewell, L. B. Abernathy, J. C. Powers.

At Bryant's Cross-roads district—T. A. Kennedy, J. J. Fain, Sr., Lewis Baker, William Bryant, Dr. Tucker, J. N. Defoor.

At Buckhead district—H. Baldwin, W. G. Collier, Dr Hart, Dr. Mayson, R. B. Hicks, George Thomason.

After which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

JOHN COLLIER, Chairman.
A. B. CULBERSON, Secretary.

W. S. Wilson & Bro. keep the best stock of Lumber, Laths and Shingles in the city and you will always save time and money by seeing them before buying elsewhere.
june16 d3w—wed sun tues.

The Detroit Course.

DETROIT, July 6.—At the Hantermake race course yesterday, St. Julien trotted against time in the presence of 3 000 people. He made two heats, 2:16½ and 2:16.

The Daily Tribune will be mailed to persons wishing a full daily report of the proceedings of the Military Encampment and the Officers' Convention which convenes in Rome, July 7th, and continuing to the 14th, for twenty-five cents. Address

THE TRIBUNE, Rome, Ga.
july7 d2t

Don't fail to see W. S. Wilson & Bro. if you want to buy bill Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Coal, Lime or Wood, as they will make it to your interest. Remember the place—W. S. Wilson & Bro., 25 North Broad street.
june16 d3w—wed sun tues,

Grand Display, Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots & Shoes
AT
THE MAMMOTH STORE OF THE SOUTH
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
Great Reduction in Prices to close out spring stock Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery Embroidery, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Slippers

Closing Quotation of Stocks and Bonds

NEW YORK, July 6.—The stock market was extremely dull throughout the day. In the early dealings speculation was strong in tone, and prices advanced ¼ to 1¾ per cent, Canada Southern, New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Pacific and Kansas, Kansas and Texas, leading in the improvement. During the afternoon the market reacted ⅞ to 1¾ per cent, and closed steady. The transactions aggregated 122,000 shares.

Georgia 6s	100	Michigan Central	89
Ga 7s mortg'e	110	St. Paul	76½
Ga do gold	110	Preferred	104½
Louisiana consols	45¼	Delaware & Lack.	77¾
North Carolina	2½	N Jersey Central	67¼
N Carolina new	17	Ohio & Miss	32½
Funding	10	Mobile & Ohio	18
Special tax	3½	Hannibal & St Joe	83¼
Tennessee	36	Union Pacific	87¾
Tennessee new	20	Houston & Texas	66
Virginia 6s	20	Pacific Mail	39½
Virginia new	20	Adams Exress	113¼
Consolidated	85	Wells & Fargo	105¾
Deferred	6¾	American	56¾
Panama	130	United States	46
Fort Wayne	116¾	Consolidated coal	30
Chicago & Alton	110¾	Quicksilver	10
Harlem	175	Preferred	50½
N. Y. Central	128	Louisville & Nash	122
Erie	41½	Pittsburg	116
Lake Shore	104¾	Chicago & N.W	91¾
Illinois Central	105	do. Preferred	108¾
N. C. & St. L	58	Rock Island	106
Western Union	104¾		

City Democratic Executive Committee.

On account of the small attendance of the meeting held at 12 m. on Wednesday, July 6, last, to provide for the appointment of a city central democratic executive committee, it was deemed advisable to adjourn the meeting until Tuesday July 13, at 8 o'clock p. m.

This meeting will be held at the city hall on next Tuesday evening, and every democrat having the best interests of the city at heart is earnestly requested to be present and aid in the business of the meeting. Let no democrat stay away.

D. P. HILL, Chairman.
C. W. SMITH, Secretary.

SELLING OUT AT AND BELOW COST
AS I DESIRE TO DEVOTE MY WHOLE ATTENTION to my Jewelry business, I have concluded to close out my Millinery store. My stock of fine imported Bonnets and Hats is very large and must be sold regardless of cost. Also, a full stock of Ostrich Plumes and Tips, French and Domestic Flowers, Ribbons, Neck-wear, and a full line of Hair Goods, which will be sold to suit buyers.
Call at once and save money, at No. 45 Whitehall street.
A. F. PICKERT.
jan29—dtf 4th pg

MARKBERRY,
33 Peachtree St.
SPECIALTIES
The finest hand-made Shoes, the latest Styles. All the Novelties, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Hancock Tie
Just received. No old trash or rubbish, having successfully closed out all our unsaleable goods to an ANXIOUS BUYER some time ago.

Ladies' Fine Dress B. B. Evening Slippers,
and the Catoosa favorite 3-button, Turn Pumps, Strap Slippers and Sandal Boots, for Ladies and Misses, in all varieties and sizes, at
33 PEACHTREE ST.
Mark Berry.
292 june19—d1m 4thp

JOHN RYAN
HAS MOSQUITO NETS READY MADE FOR $2.00.
SPLENDID MATTRESSES FOR $2.00, AT
John Ryan's.
GO TO
JOHN RYAN'S
AND GET A MOSQUITO NET READY MADE FOR $2.00.
TRY
JOHN RYAN
FOR SHOES. HE WILL SELL YOU A BARGAIN.
CARPETS AND WINDOW SHADES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN AT
JOHN RYAN'S
BARGAINS IN MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS AT
John Ryan's.
GOOD MATTRESSES AT
JOHN RYAN'S
FOR $2.00.
MOSQUITO NETS READY MADE AT JOHN RYAN'S FOR $2.00.
SPLENDID MATTRESSES FOR $2.50 AT
John Ryan's.
MOSQUITO NETS READY MADE, IN ALL COLORS, AT
JOHN RYAN'S
FOR $2.24 AND $2.50.
FOR $2.00 YOU CAN BUY AN EXCELLENT MATTRESS AT JOHN RYAN'S.
JOHN RYAN
IS SELLING GOOD MATTRESSES FOR $2.00.

It can be proven, beyond peradventure, that those who are now indirectly, yet unmistakably attacking SMITH'S SCROFULA SYRUP as an imitation, have more than once had the heavy hand of the law upon them for 'APPROPRIATING THE FRUITS OF HONORABLE MEN'S LABOR AND CAPITAL.' No attack has been made upon them, and theirs have hitherto been allowed to pass unnoticed, but they are now WARNED, that unless they cease their barking they will themselves be shown up as the most prominent figures in their "ROGUES' GALLERY."
july6 d1w

ROANOKE COLLEGE, Salem, Va.
TWENTY-EIGHTH SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 8th. Classical, Scientific, Elective, and Preparatory Courses. Library, 16,000 volumes. Climate unsurpassed (town 1,100 feet above sea level.) Churches of five denominations. Entire expenses for 10 months, from $160 to $220 (including college fees, board, fuel, lights and washing.) Students from sixteen States. Catalogues FREE. Address SECRETARY OF FACULTY.
14 july3—dim sun wed fri &wkylm

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS
Apollinaris
ANNUAL SALE 8,000,000.
CAUTION.
To insure obtaining the genuine Apollinaris, see that the corks bear the Apollinaris brand.
275 aprl9—2m wed sat

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
BALL SEWING THREAD
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
1878 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
247dec12—deodly fri sun wed

The Pelican and Dives Mining Co.
Organized under the laws of the State of New York
Silver Mines situated at Georgetown,
In Griffith District, Clear Creek County, Colorado.
Capital Stock $5,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares, par value $10 each.
STOCK FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.
Registrars of Transfers, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
TRUSTEES:
Norvin Green, Pres. W. U. Tel. Co., N. Y.; Henry B. Plant, Pres. Southern Ex. Co., N. Y.; J. C. Bancroft Davis, Treas. Adams Ex. Co., N. Y.; D. L. Carson, Sec. Southern Bell Telephone and Tel. Co., N. Y.; J. H. Munson, Drexel, Building, N. Y.; A. W. Chandler, Pres. N. and P. Tel. Co., N. Y.; W. C. Humstone, Gen. Supt. A. and P. Tel. Co., N. Y.; Theo. N. Vail, Gen. Man. National Bell Telephone Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Bradley Aset Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.; Henry S. Russell, Boston, Mass.; Gen. F. J. Marshall, Georgetown, Col.; James H. Ormes, Gen. Supt. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, N. Y.
OFFICERS:
NORVIN GREEN, President.
HENRY S. RUSSELL, Vice-President.
THEO. N. VAIL, Vice-President.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.
GEORGE C. WILDE, Secretary.
CLARENCE CARY, New York, } Counsel.
JEROME F. MANNING, Worcester, Mass, }
Principal Office, No. 197 Broadway, Room No 28, Western Union Building, New York.
A limited amount of stock for sale at $3.50 per share by GEO. W. ADAIR,
Financial Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
190 june10—d1m

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., June 26, 1880.

Summer Schedule.

On and after MONDAY, June 28th, 1880, trains on Northeastern Railroad will run as follows:

Leave Athens	4 05 p m
Arrive at Lula	6 20 p m
Arrive at Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	11 30 p m
Leave Atlanta (via Air-Line R. R.)	4 00 a m
Leave Lula	9 48 a m
Arrive at Athens	8 48 a m

The above evening train also connects closet at Lula with Northern bound trains on A. L. R. R. Returning next morning, make close connection with Georgia Railroad.

On Mondays the following additional train will be run:

Leave Athens	4 30 a m
Arrive at Lula	6 30 a m
Leave Lula	6 48 a m
Arrive at Athens	8 48 a m

Passengers leaving Atlanta on the morning train on Air-Line Railroad arrive at Athens same morning at 8:48 o'clock, making the time from Atlanta to Athens only 4 hours and 45 minutes.

On Saturday nights an additional train will be run:

Leave Lula	9 30 p m
Arrive at Athens	11 20 p m

Train leaving Athens on Monday morning makes close connections at Lula with both Eastern and Western bound trains on Air-Line Passenger trains both East and West on Air-Line Railroad will connect closely on Saturday night for Athens. Passengers from Georgia Railroad make close connection with evening train—thereby enabling them to go direct through to the summer resorts of North Georgia without delay in Athens.

J. M. BERNARD,
june29—dtf Acting Superintendent.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
AUGUSTA, GA., May 21st, 1880.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 23d, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	7 00 a m
" Washg'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	8 58 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	4 31 p m
" Milled'v'e	4 30 p m	" Washg'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	5.28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	3 30 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 30 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

On Sundays only.

Lv Atlanta	1 15 p m	Lv Covington	8 40 am
Arr Covington	3 15 p m	Arr Atlanta	10 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:05 p m.	L've Decatur	1:20 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 00 a m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta, Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.

Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. R. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD COMPANY, AND THE CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. Passenger service this route is